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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Democrats To Choose

THE Presidential election spotlight is this week turned from the Republicans to the Democrats, and for the Party which has remained in power for 20 years, the next few days may be some of the most critical in its history. The Democrats have not only the task of selecting a candidate to oppose General Eisenhower at next November's election, but they have to try and compose party differences relating to the platform on which they will fight the election. It is noteworthy that the Republicans were able to approve unanimously their platform embracing domestic and foreign policies without any arguments from the floor of the convention. The Democrat delegations may have to spend as much time debating these issues as on finding the most suitable Presidential candidate. The danger which the Democratic convention faces is a complete split between the north and south on the subject of Civil Rights. President Truman successfully defied the Dixiecrats on this issue four years ago, yet failed to obtain implementation of his Civil Rights proposals through congressional legislation. The southerners will probably be defeated again at the week's convention, yet this would be no guarantee that a Civil Rights measure would obtain approval in the new Congress. Yet another problem connected with domestic policy which may plague the Democrat convention is Labour's demand for more positive assurances for protection of rights and privileges. The delegates may find it extremely difficult to withstand the pressure which the trade unions intend to apply.

BUT while the Party's platform must cause some preoccupation, chief interest, particularly so far as the nation as a whole is concerned, centres on which of the several eligible candidates the convention will finally adopt as Presidential candidate. Again there is sharp contrast between the Republicans and Democrats. It was clear from the primaries that only two Republican candidates were in the race, and finally it required but one ballot for General Eisenhower to obtain election. The Democrats have at least four candidates starting on relatively equal terms, and none with a sufficient amount of promised support to entitle expectation of a decisive early ballot. Senator Kefauver is the only nominee who has engaged in a sustained campaign and even this has not produced for him committed delegations from the larger primaries. The big need of the Democrats is to find a candidate whose personality, as much as his political policies, can compete with General Eisenhower. It is doubtful whether Kefauver, Harriman, or Russell can measure up to the desired standard. Nor can it be expected that President Truman is willing to make good the deficiency by changing his mind and allowing himself to be "drafted" as Eisenhower's opponent. The Democrats' enthusiasm for the task of choosing a candidate must, to some extent, be dampened by misgivings about the ability of any of their nominees being able to challenge successfully the personal magnetism and popularity of General Eisenhower.

Democratic Convention Will Be North v. South Tussle

Opposed To Barkley

Chicago, July 20. Top union officials have decided to oppose Vice-President Alben Barkley's bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination and will tell him so at breakfast on Monday, it was learned here tonight.

Leaders of the American Federation of Labour and the CIO feel Barkley's age and his southern support would hurt the Democratic Party's chances for victory in November and are obviously determined to stop the "boom" before it gets started. Barkley has invited 10 union leaders to breakfast on Monday and they will tell him "no" at that time.

George Harrison, of the AFL Railway clerks, told reporters "we can't sell Barkley to labour." Both he and Jack Kroll, director of the CIO Political Action Committee, said they had high personal regard for Barkley, but believe his candidacy would weaken any Democratic ticket.

CATI Appeal To Privy Council OPENING TODAY

London, July 20. Major-General Claire Chennault begins a last ditch legal fight tomorrow before Britain's highest court to win back 40 transport planes that were handed over to the Chinese Communists last year by the Hongkong Supreme Court.

The retired American "Flying Tiger" general has appealed to the Privy Council in London for reversal of the Hongkong decision. Claiming to have bought the transports from the Chiang Kai-shek government, Gen. Chennault asked return of the planes to his Far East Airline, Civil Air Transport Inc.

There was no indication that the Chinese Communists will appear before the Privy Council to oppose the appeal.

Chennault has assembled in London a battery of top-flight legal talent to argue the case for CATI, which is an American registered corporation.

Sir Hardley Shawcross, Attorney-General in the late Labour government will represent CATI before the Privy Council.

William "Wild Bill" Donovan, wartime director of the US Office of Strategic Services and Thomas G. Corcoran, prominent official of the Roosevelt era, are here as legal advisers for CATI. James J. Brennan, executive vice-president of CATI, is also in London for the hearing.

The Hongkong Supreme Court on Thursday will hear a second appeal by Chennault for possession of an additional 31 transport planes which he claims to have purchased from another of Chiang's airlines, the Chinese National Aviation Corporation. These planes are also held in Hongkong by the Chinese Communists.—Associated Press.

Rebels Retreat

Hanoi, July 20. The newest French push against the Communist-led Vietnamese rebels in the Red River delta ended abruptly today when troops easily occupied a string of villages in the sector of Haidong, 30 miles southeast of Hanoi, where the Vietnamese had attempted to entrench themselves.

The enemy, offering only sporadic resistance, fled into the hills.—Associated Press.

AGREEMENT BY COALITION

Chicago, July 20. Democratic administration forces pledged an all-out fight on Sunday to block any southern Democratic bolt in November, either by seating the "loyalist" Texas and Mississippi delegations at the party's National Convention or by imposing a "loyalty pledge" on all delegates.

A coalition composed of the forces controlled by Sen. Estes Kefauver, Senator Hubert Humphreys and Averell Harriman drew up their battle plan as more than a dozen presidential hopefuls jockeyed for position on the eve of the party convention.

The first session of the Democrats' National Convention is scheduled to get under way at 4.30 p.m. GMT Monday (1.30 a.m. Tuesday Hongkong time), when it will be called to order in Chicago's huge International Amphitheatre by the National Chairman, Frank McKinney. Thousands of delegates and alternates streamed into the convention city over the weekend, jamming hotels and transportation systems.

Chicago once again had the carnival air that floated through its streets two weeks ago when the Republicans met to pick Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as their Presidential candidate.

The Democratic Presidential race appeared to be wide open a few hours before the first session was due to start. But again, as in the 1948 battle, the lines were clearly drawn between the northern and southern wings of the party, and again it was over the boiling civil rights issue.

No candidate had anywhere near the 610 votes needed to win nomination and barring some spectacular last minute development, many political observers looked for at least half a dozen ballots before there is any definite trend toward a particular candidate.

Democratic veteran James Farley came out for Vice-President Alben Barkley, who went into the convention with 27½ Farley votes. There has been increasing talk in the past few days that the "4-year-old twerp" could emerge as a compromise candidate between the north and south.

Harriman's lieutenants said they may propose the loyalty pledge as an amendment to the temporary rules of the convention. If they should, that would mean that trouble would start almost the first thing on Monday.

Kefauver also called for a Democratic "fair deal" amendment which would bar the contested Texas and Mississippi delegates from voting in any delegate dispute until they are sealed by the convention. Under the present rules, contested delegations could vote on other states' cases, but not on their own.

Doesn't Want Nomination

Chicago, July 20. Gov. Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, the reluctant Democratic candidate for whom a "draft" movement is developing, told his state's delegation at its first Caucus on Sunday "I just don't want" the Democratic nomination.

He pleaded with the 70 delegates from his home state "I wish you would abide by my wish not to nominate me nor to vote for me if I should be nominated and urge all possible friends to abide by my wishes."

The Governor took the floor at the caucus and referred to reports that he has been "coy" about the nomination.

"There has been no indecision, no coyness and no uncertainty on my part," he said. "I couldn't, wouldn't, didn't wish to be a candidate for President."

The high spot of Monday's proceedings will be an address by Illinois Governor Adlai Stevenson. His words will be followed closely for any possible hint that he is receptive to the "draft" which supporters of the Governor are trying to get started.

Governor Paul Devere of Massachusetts, who will deliver the Conventions' keynote address, said, however, that he does not believe Stevenson will be available and will not be drafted.

The first big fight shaped up over the plans of the Harriman, Kefauver and Humphreys

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The three Democratic leaders decided on this course after the National Committee temporarily seated at the convention—the "regular" Texas and Mississippi delegations who have refused to say whether they will back the party's nominee if he backs the policy line of President Truman.

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The Kefauver-Harriman camp is insisting that the convention seat the "loyalist" delegations from the two southern states. Kefauver asked all of the other candidates to support the loyalty pledge and pointed out that the civil rights issue was the heart of the matter.

Sen. Richard Russell, of Georgia, replied that he could not pledge in advance to work for whatever civil rights plank the convention might adopt. He said (Cont'd on back page, Col. 5).

STOP PRESS

Shah Refuses Resignation

Teheran, July 20. Iran's new premier, Ahmed Ghavam, on Saturday night submitted his resignation to the Shah, but the monarch refused to accept it, a highly placed and reliable source told United Press on Sunday.

The source said Ghavam tendered his resignation because the Shah had not complied with the request that he be given power to dissolve the Majlis and proclaim new elections. The Shah, it was reported, told Ghavam it was inadvisable to take such action at this critical time and Ghavam immediately resigned.

The Shah, however, prevailed upon the Premier of less than a week to continue in office and try to work out other solutions to the present impasse. Ghavam's contention, the source said, was that he could not work with the present Majlis, since at least 30 pro-Mossadegh deputies would obstruct passage of all important bills and would lessen the authority of the government.—United Press.

Yalu River Raid



Following a day-long attack by fighter bombers of the U.S. Air Force, Marine and Navy Air elements, this post-strike photo by the 67th Tactical Reconnaissance Wing reveals the destruction of the Sulho reservoir hydro-electric plant on the south shore of the Yalu river in Northeast Korea. Heavy clouds of black smoke are seen billowing skyward.—London Express.

Special UN Session May Not Follow Korea Truce

United Nations, July 21. There might not be a special session of the United Nations General Assembly to thrash out the Korean question if a truce should be reached at Panmunjon, it was believed here today.

Actually, by a resolution adopted in Paris, the United Nations is committed to hold a special session of the Assembly immediately a Korean truce is signed.

But recently some delegations were speaking of the possibility that in spite of that resolution, it might be decided to bring a truce agreement only before the regular session of the Assembly.

Even if a 40-nation vote was needed to nullify the Paris resolution, such a vote was said to be possible.

Thus the New York Times, discussing the possibility of a Korean truce, said: "The General Assembly decided at its last session that a special session should be held if an armistice was reached. However, since a regular session will convene on October 14, the United States might decide that a special session was not necessary."

In the opinion of many Asian delegations, such a decision tentatively been made, and there would be no special session even if there was a truce in August.

Reuter.

NO CHANGE

Tokyo, July 21. The Communist refusal to admit that 20,000 Chinese prisoners of war do not want to return home even at the cost of their families was still the main issue today as delegates from both sides resumed secret discussions.

Meanwhile, speculation from abroad about the future of the talks intensified.

Informed sources in Washington told United Press that the Communists have made no proposals during the secret meetings that might help resolve the deadlocked prisoner issue.

The Red army reported to have offered the screening of all Korean prisoners but to have insisted that all 20,000 Chinese be returned at bayonet point if necessary.

This issue—whether prisoners held by the United Nations should be forced to return to Communist domination whether they want to or not—is the crux of the dispute upon which the Korean armistice appeared to be in the danger of foundering. The Reds say they should and the UN says they should not be forced to return.

From London came reports that an attempt by India to step into the negotiations as a go-

Threat To Slay Prime Minister

Teheran, July 20. The die-hard Nationalists of Dr Mohammed Mossadegh filled the tense air of this riot-ridden capital today with threats to assassinate his successor, Premier Ahmed Quavam.

Sporadic clashes continued throughout the country as an aftermath of yesterday's Nationalist violence against the new Premier, who has promised to strive for settlement of this country's crippling oil feud with Britain.

Extremist supporters of the uncompromising Mossadegh fear Quavam will make concessions in the oil dispute which would bring the British back into control of the nationalized industry which once produced 30,000,000 tons of oil a year and was the nation's biggest money earner. It was Mossadegh's nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's installations in Iran that brought a virtual shut-down of the industry.

Spears of the movement to try to force Quavam back in power was the ultra-nationalist Pan Iran Party, whose Supreme Committee said today in a communique: "We support Mossadegh with our blood and will answer Quavam with a bullet."

Pro-Mossadegh newspapers called the new government chief an "old hyena," a "wolf who eats the flock." They appear to believe British intrigue had something to do with putting Quavam back into the seat he had during the 1940-47 crisis with Russia.

This sentiment was voiced by Parliamentarian Deputies who back the aged Nationalist leader. The Deputies called for a nationwide "holiday" tomorrow to demonstrate to the world that "the Iranian National movement cannot be extinguished by intrigue or plots, and that the heroic Iranian national will never be defeated by foreign interference."

To these threats Quavam has replied that he will use the government's full powers to quell unrest. He told trouble-makers to stay out of his way while he moved to settle the 10-month-old oil dispute.

Tension continued in Teheran and other centres although a rigid curfew from 11 p.m. till dawn kept night-time disorders to a minimum.

Troops, ignoring Nationalist urgings to disobey the new Premier, patrolled the country by the truckload, backed by tanks and armoured cars. Mounted police blocked off Teheran's ancient bazaar—a hotbed of Mossadegh supporters. Many shops in the city remained closed.—Associated Press.

Egyptian Premier Resigns

Cairo, July 21. The new Egyptian Premier, Hussein Sirry Pasha, has resigned.

Sirry Pasha succeeded Hilaly Pasha as Premier at the beginning of this month, when he announced he would do his utmost to achieve the country's national aspirations—evacuation of British troops and unity of the Nile Valley under the Egyptian Crown.—Reuter.

CONVICT STABBED TO DEATH

Jackson, Mich., July 20. One convict stabbed another to death in the riot-torn Southern Michigan Prison today, and then was beaten by fellow inmates before a guard sergeant talked them into handing him over to the authorities.

Warden William Bannan, put in charge only last week when Warden Julian Frisbie, was dismissed for "failure to maintain order" following a disastrous four-day mutiny last April, said the disturbance was quelled "immediately."

He said that John Emerson Shiret, 18, stabbed John Edward Moore, 21, through the heart during a recess this afternoon, then fled into the cell block Nine. He said that other inmates, apparently tired of troublemakers, chased Shiret into the cell block and gave him a beating before the guard rescued him.

Bannan said there had been "bad blood" between Moore and Shiret, but he did not know the nature of their quarrel.—United Press.

MEMORIAL TO PLOTTERS

Berlin, July 20. The foundation stone of a memorial to Germans who tried to kill Hitler was laid here today.

Mayor Ernst Reuter said the people executed after the July 20, 1944, bomb plot against Hitler, "died for their country."

The memorial is in the former German Army Headquarters in Hindenburgstrasse where the plotters were executed by the Gestapo.—Associated Press.

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Television Contract For Britain



At the Venezuelan Consulate, Cadogan Square, London, Dr Rodriguez Jimenez, Venezuelan Consul-General in London signed a £100,000 contract which will provide his country with a British-equipped television service at Caracas. Signing for the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., the firm which will design, manufacture and install the equipment, is Mr. L. J. King, the secretary. — *Express Photo.*

'Flying Saucers' Reported Over Swedish Base

Stockholm, July 20. Swedes have seen more "flying saucers." Tramwayman Sven Ivar Berg reported to the Air Staff security department that he had just seen "what at first seemed like a stationary star suddenly flash noiselessly southwards at a great height beyond the Stockholm suburb of Enskede." A businessman and his family motoring near the central Swedish naval base of Nyköping reported that they saw a "flying saucer, with something rotating in the middle, coming from east to west and got a long sight of it in clear weather."

Two hours later, when they had driven to Eskilstuna, near the Swedish jet fighter station at Norrköping, they again saw the same saucer "flashing westwards" between the treetops at a height of 1,500 feet and following the course of Bravik Bay. The Air Staff is still investigating a saucer reported by a major and three others near Falsterbo, on the south-east tip of Sweden. Refugee Polish naval engineer captain Gregor Fidolszyk reports that the saucers and "green suns" sometimes seen over Sweden are stray rocket-propelled rockets shot in curves from the Tarnowitz hills in Polish Upper Silesia. He says these rockets are fired experimentally, 15 to 20 high so as to explode gracefully, but that Professor Likow in charge at Tarnowitz is known to have lost trace of two since 1949. Both are believed to have disappeared in Sweden or nearby. Furthermore, the Soviet Baltic Fleet manoeuvres have been taking place since mid-June under a 400-mile long protective rocket barrage covering the waters between Kolberg, Poland, and the Estonian islands of Oesel and Dagö. Fidolszyk believes the saucers over Sweden were stray rockets from Kolberg. NOT AIRCRAFT. The major's "flying saucer" was seen at Falsterbo. This fashionable resort on the Swedish Riviera also has a canal which serves as a Baltic short cut and commands the south-east approaches to the Danish narrows. Independent eye-witness reports from Major Fredrik Johansson, a telephonist at Falsterbo House Tourist Hotel and the other observers are being studied by Swedish General Staff experts. Major Johansson said: "I saw it 12 miles away for at least two seconds. It wasn't any type aircraft. I know. It resembled a flying saucer. I have given details to the General Staff."

GREAT SPEED. The telephonist, Lennart Warberg, said: "The saucer appeared at 10 p.m. at great speed—much faster than a fighter aircraft. It arrived from inland and went towards the sea. Visibility was good although there were clouds. The projectile was oval and seemed double, that is to say like two flat saucers on top of each other. Their colour was grey and quite a thick white smoke streamed behind them." A staff spokesman said: "It was a plane it must have been foreign as there wasn't a Swedish machine flying at Falsterbo at 10 o'clock. It is interesting that an expert should have observed it and thought it a flying saucer. But we must complete our investigation before expressing an opinion. "Eye-witness descriptions tally with reports from America where the existence of flying saucers is no longer thought impossible. Experiments with saucer-like prototypes may have been proceeding for a long time. They may be developments of V-bombs."—*London Express Service.*

Mass Said For Eva Peron

Buenos Aires, July 20. Thousands attended an open-air Mass for the recovery of Eva Peron. The Mass was held on the Square of the Republic and was broadcast to the nation.

Transport services were brought to a standstill for 10 minutes during the ceremonies. Latest reports concerning Eva Peron's condition continued to indicate that the favourable progress registered on Friday evening was being maintained. —*France-Press.*

GERMANS FLOCK TO CANADA

Toronto, July 20. A German with no money is more anxious to leave his own country for Canada than a Briton with some savings who finds he cannot take them all with him. That, says Mr Philip Volsey, of Canada's Immigration Service, is why more Germans came to Canada in 1951 than Britons. Of the 104,391 new settlers—the most in 88 years—32,805 were Germans, 31,370 British and 10,180 Dutch.

Britain Develops Wonder Fabric

Oxford, July 20. Britain is now developing a fabric which can be used for everything from men's shirts and women's wear to a factory conveyor belt. It is called Terylene and was described as "Britain's wonder fabric" when Dr P. B. Ridge of the Imperial Chemical Industries told a Wholesale Textile Association meeting here of its many uses. Its one drawback is that at the moment it is expensive. A shirt of Terylene would cost £7. But mass production methods are expected to reduce the cost considerably. —*Reuter.*

FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET

Bamberg, July 20. Chancellor Adenauer said here today that the Western European Foreign Ministers will discuss the beginnings of a European political organisation and parliament at their meeting in Paris this week.

Addressing a mass rally of Roman Catholic men's organisations in the Bamberg Cathedral Square, Chancellor Adenauer declared that a political roof organisation of Europe must be created as soon as possible because the European Defence Community—and the Schuman Plan treaties alone could not guarantee a united Europe. The Chancellor said there was no point in trying to talk to totalitarian States like the Soviet Union "as with a sweet good brother."

Only if it had won respect before the strength of a united free Europe would the Soviet Union be ready to check over its entire European policy. "Then will be the time for negotiations," the Chancellor added. —*Reuter.*

London, July 20. More than 1,000 arrests were made in May this year by the crews of police radio cars, acting on emergency telephone messages from members of the public who had dialled the police emergency number "999" immediately after detecting a crime. Out of every nine calls received during that month one arrest was made. —*Reuter.*

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Missing Diplomat's Wife Flies To Paris

London, July 20. Mrs Donald MacLean, wife of the British diplomat who is believed to have fled behind the Iron Curtain, flew to Paris today with her three children.

Mrs MacLean, the former Melinda Matting of Chicago, refused to pose for photographers at the airport and told reporters:

"I shall be in France—definitely. I cannot say anything more."

She told—the Foreign Office earlier this month that she might take her two sons, Forgas, eight, and Donald, six, and her 12-month-old daughter, Melinda, to France or Switzerland, presumably to escape the glare of publicity.

Her husband, head of the American Department of the Foreign Office, disappeared in May, 1951, with another British diplomat, Guy Burgess.

After Mrs MacLean's plane left, a relative said: "Mrs MacLean wishes to say she is extremely grateful for the kindness, consideration and real thoughtfulness shown her by the people of Tazewell where she has been living during the last year." —*Associated Press.*

Husband And Wife Spoke Through Dog

London, July 19. Judge Alan Williams said in Manchester District Court that he had been "somewhat startled to hear" that a husband and wife who had not spoken to each other for two years had carried on a form of conversation through their dog.

"It appears that the dog was used, not as a means of passing on communications, but merely as an object to which remarks intended to be heard by either spouse could be addressed," said the judge.

Mr Thomas Bettles Moxon, 53, of Gorton-terrace, Blackpool, was charged as a common law adulterer with the wife, Millicent, 49, now living with the co-respondent, Mr Walter Ernest Chilton, at Hall-road, Pitmore, Sheffield.

Mr Moxon's claim for £250 damages failed. Mr Chilton was ordered to pay the costs.

STAR

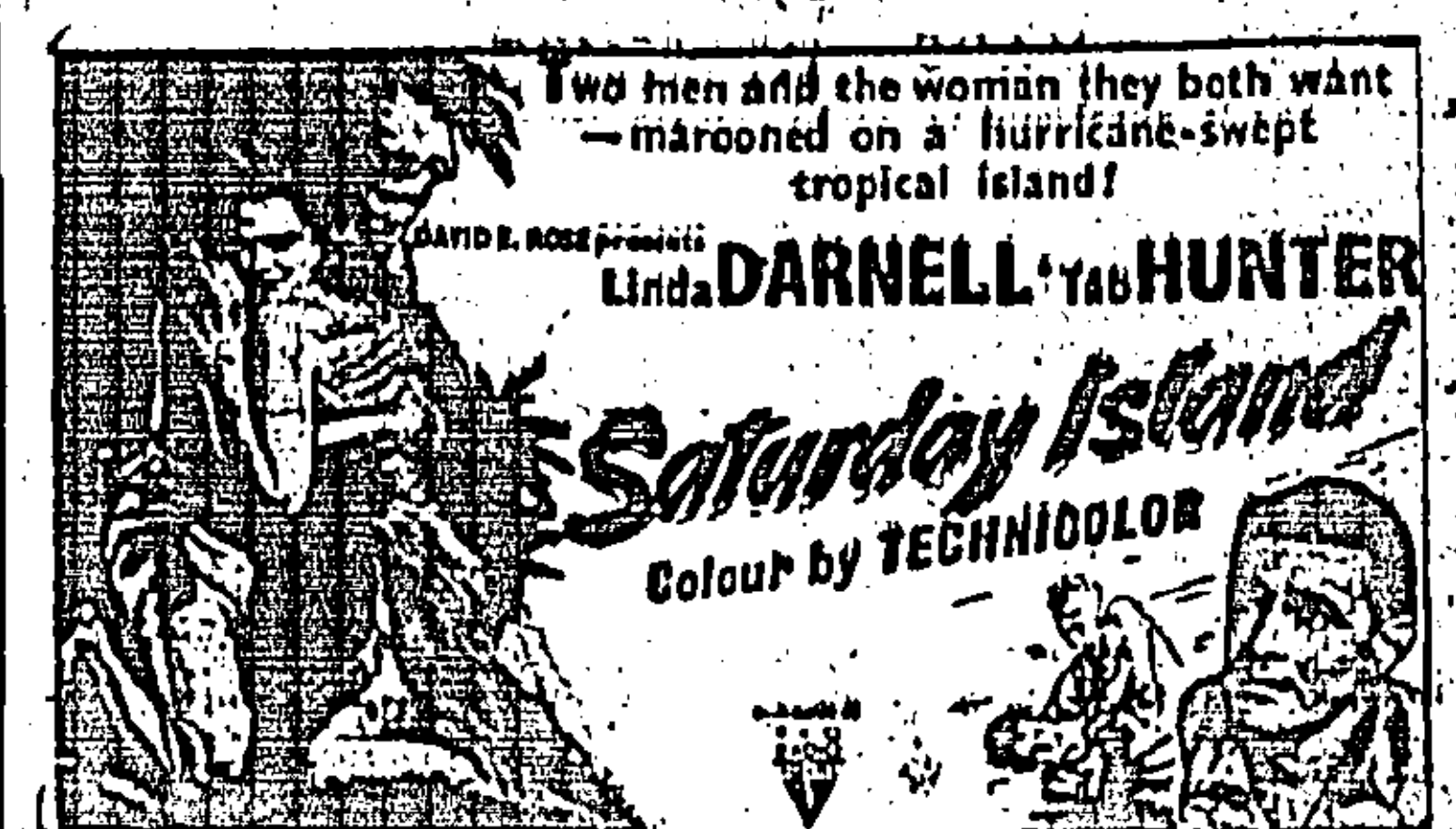
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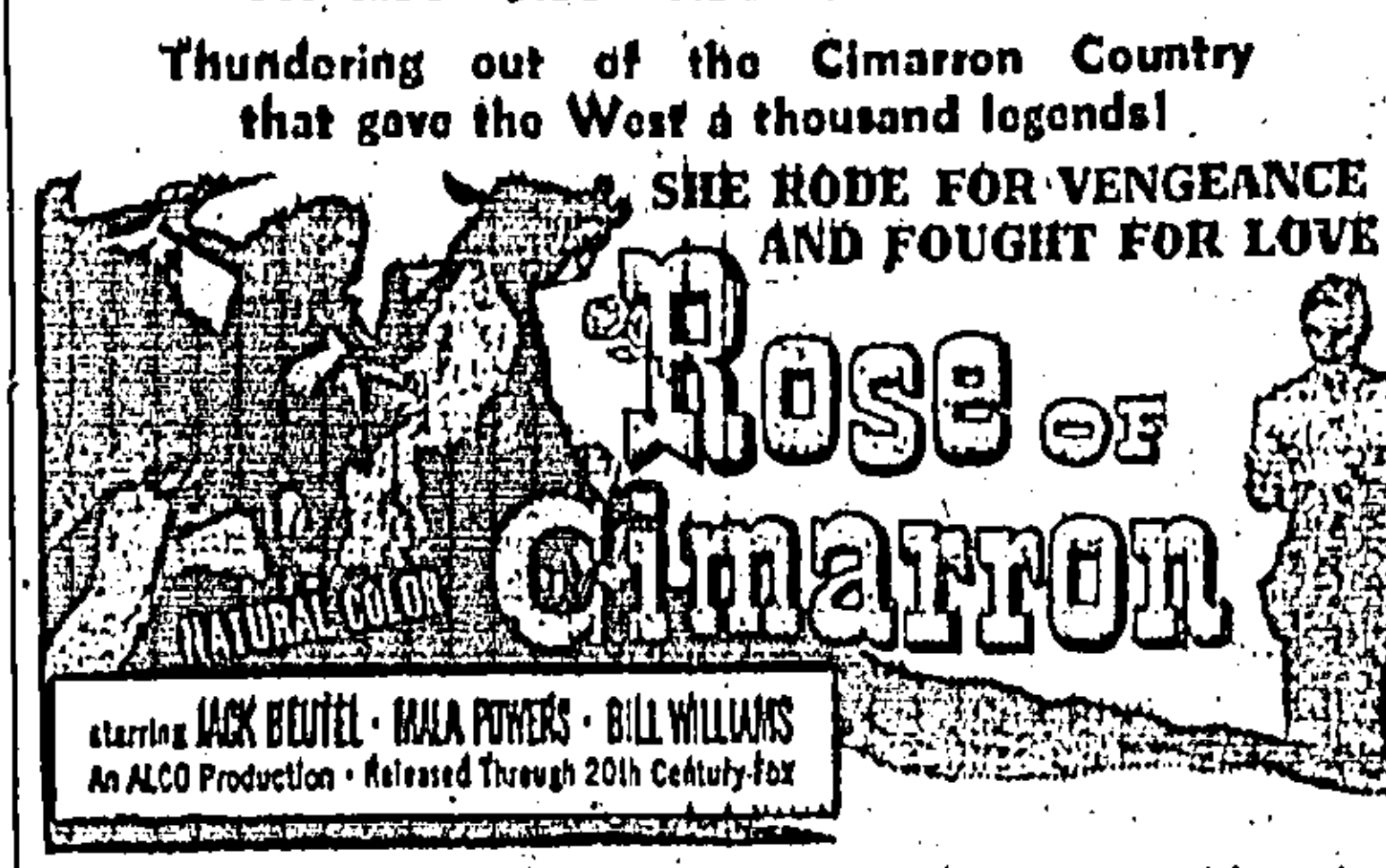
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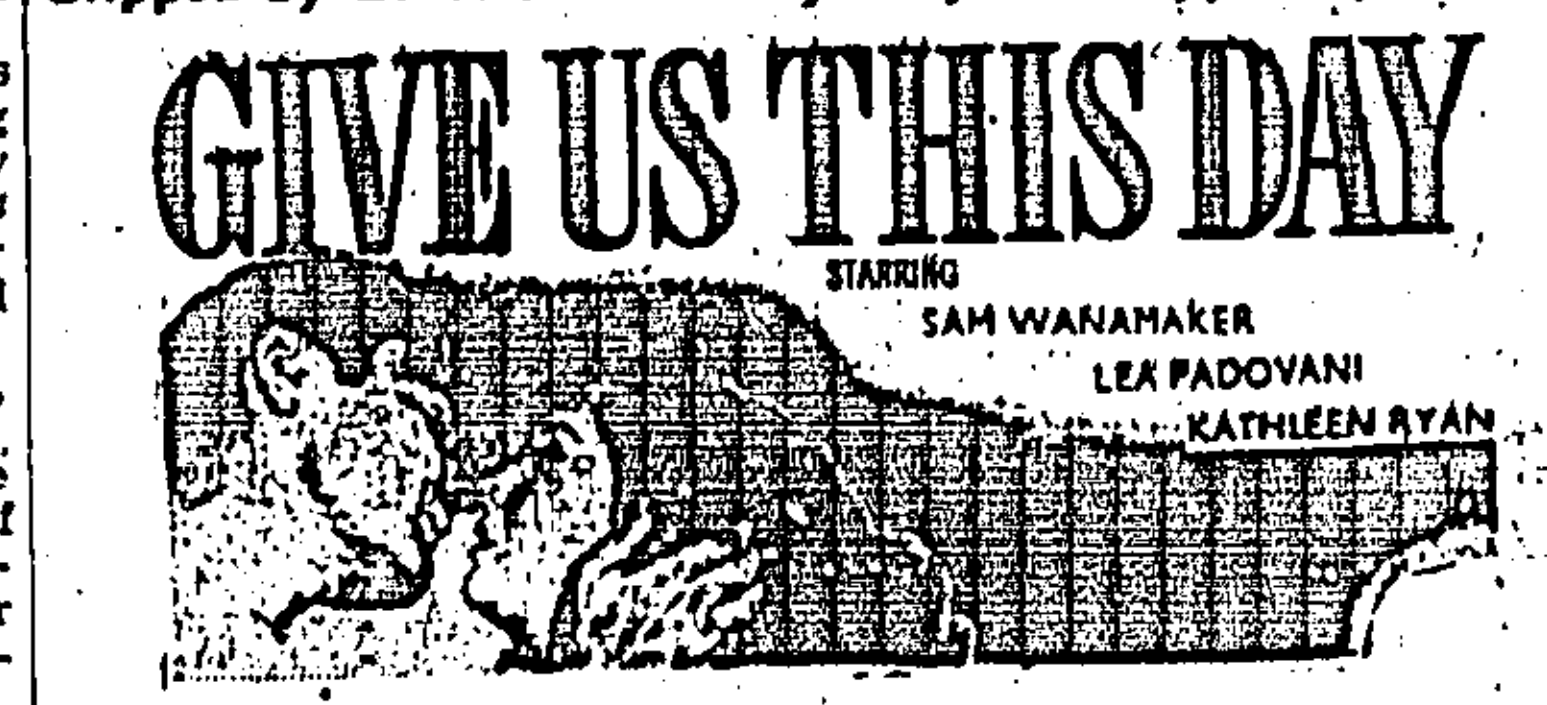
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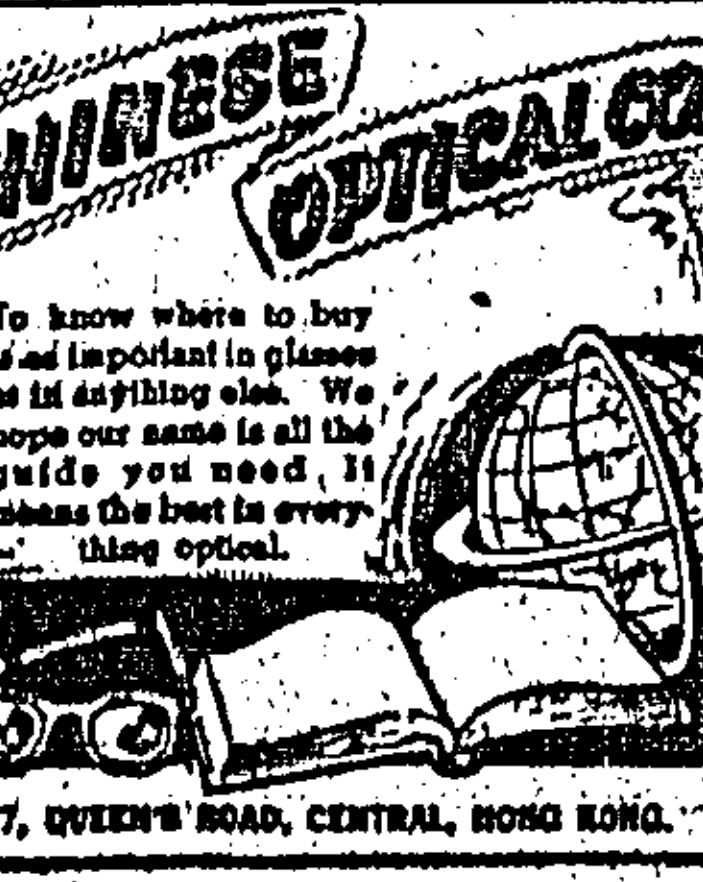
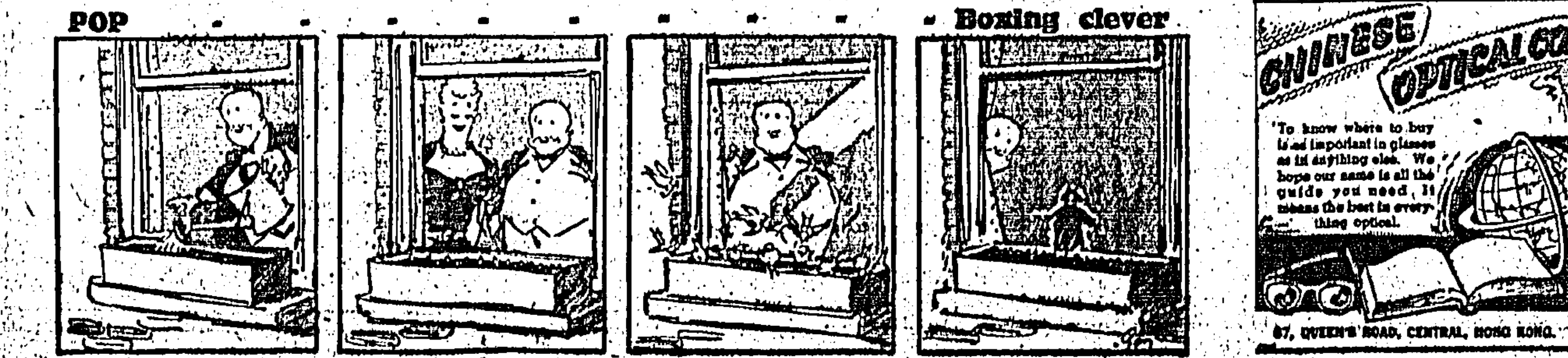
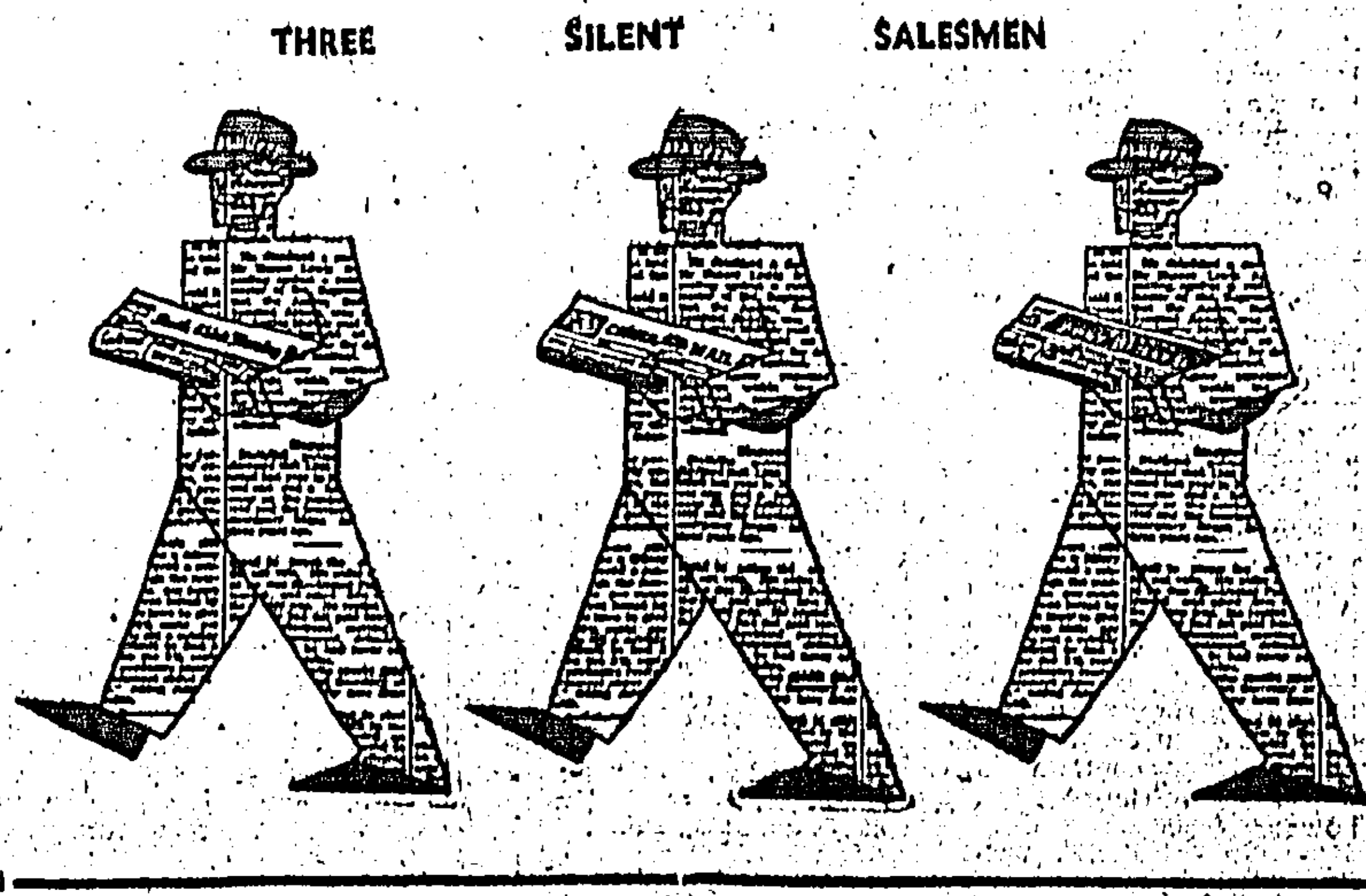
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THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE YEAR!



Monument To Sculptor



Princess Astrid of Norway looks at the stone monument she has just unveiled at North Weald in Essex, England, commemorating the tenth anniversary of the arrival there of the Norwegian sculptor, Carlsoen. — Express Photo.

Special Status Of Kashmir State Agreed By India

New Delhi, July 21. The Kashmir Premier, Sheikh Abdullah, cancelled his departure for Srinagar at the last minute to-night after five-hour talks with the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, and other members of the Indian Cabinet's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Authoritative sources said the four-day exploratory talks on Kashmir's future relations with India had made good progress and Sheikh Abdullah would stay for two more days.

Today's discussions were attended by Mr. Nehru, the Education Minister, Maulana Azad, the Home Minister, N. K. Katju, the Defence Minister, Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, and the principal members of the Kashmir Government.

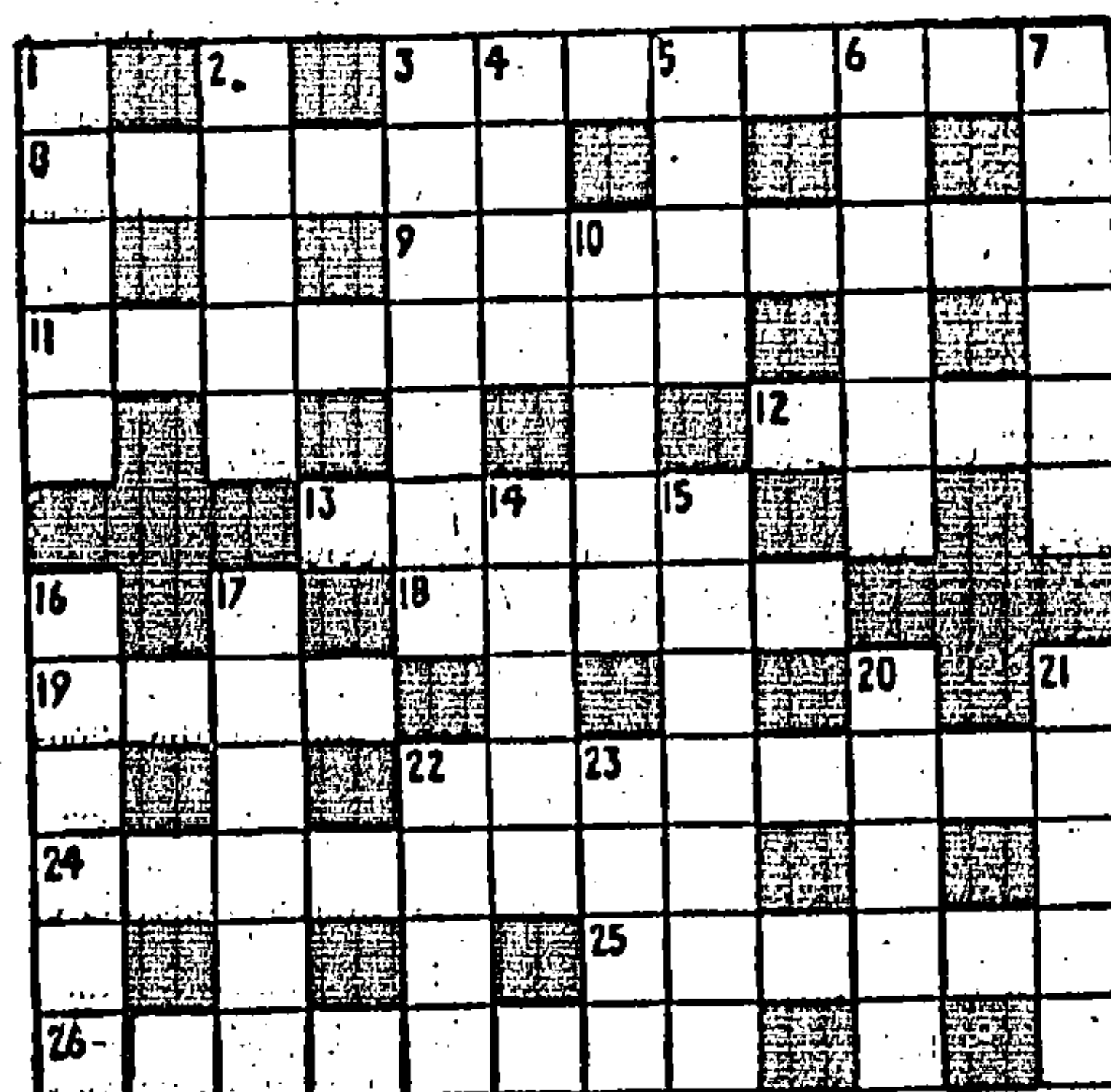
Mr. Nehru is expected to make a statement in Parliament after the talks.

Results of the talks are still secret. But it is understood that the Indian Government is ready to accept in principle that Kashmir should be treated on a somewhat different footing from other States in the Indian Union.

An agreement is now being worked out as to the extent and scope of this special treatment. It is understood that India is ready to accept Kashmiri Constituent Assembly's decision to abolish hereditary rule in the State but is not ready to agree to the imposition of a five-year limit on the present Kashmiri Regent, Yuvraj Karan Singh, as head of the State, which is understood to have been proposed by Kashmiri delegates.

Other main problems under discussion are the financial integration of Kashmir with India and the extent of jurisdiction of the India Supreme Court over Kashmir courts. — Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Precious stones (8).
8 Busy (6).
9 Not copied (8).
11 Listens to (8).
12 Conspiracy (4).
13 Deduces (5).
18 Fierced (4).
19 Partitioned off (8).
22 Bo overbearing (8).
23 Snuggle (8).
26 Representative (8).

DOWN
1 Machine (5).
2 Strip of leather (5).
3 Calling forth (7).
4 Lake (4).
5 Tatters (4).
6 Wanting company (8).
7 Greet ceremoniously (9).
10 Internal (5).
14 Compel (5).
15 Arbitrator (7).
16 Frank (8).
17 Gloomy (6).
20 Get together (5).
21 Snake (8).
22 Coxy (4).
23 Torn (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD: Across: 3 Fanciful, 7 Excel, 8 Arrested, 10 Collie, 19 Ampere, 15 Rene, 17 Tapered, 18 Rectifier, 20 Oral, 21 Divided, 22 Baiter, 27 Insecure, 28 Elect, 29 Gas-meter, Down: 1 Mitten, 2 Scalp, 3 Flair, 4 Crew, 5 Filter, 6 Lodged, 9 Reated, 11 Oiler, 12 Level, 14 Easier, 15 Rebut, 16 Newer, 18 Roving, 19 Custer, 22 Snare, 23 Sired, 24 Death, 25 Ache.

Welfare Of Colonial Students In Great Britain MORE PUBLIC INTEREST

London, July 20.

A notable increase in public interest in the welfare of Colonial students in the United Kingdom became apparent last year, according to an annual report on students' welfare just published.

There has been an increase in the number of questions and discussions on the subject in Parliament, articles and correspondence in the Press, and in broadcast programmes.

But public interest was heightened also, it is claimed, by the success of schemes for bringing Colonial students "into a closer and more friendly relationship with the people among whom they live."

The report, submitted by the able to house Colonial students because of complaints from landlords.

The report continues: "One complaint that should be brought to notice is that Colonial students sometimes put up a friend for the night and then allow him to live on permanently with them, in fact, he vacates for another tenant."

"This affords a further example of the need for instructing students before they leave home of differences in custom with which they are likely to be faced in the U.K."

American Infantry Attacks In Korea

Seoul, July 20.

Allied infantry doggedly counter-attacked on "Old Baldy Hill" tonight in the face of heavy artillery fire after being hurled back repeatedly by Chinese Communists.

Associated Press correspondent George McArthur at the front said: "The volume of artillery and mortar shelling—some of the heaviest of the Korean war—indicates heavy casualties."

"Allied infantry, repulsed in three charges on the hill yesterday by Communist artillery and hand-grenades, attacked the position again tonight after fighter-bombers had bombarded it with fire bombs and rockets."

The U.S. Eighth Army reported Allied raiding patrols active along the Kumhwa-Kumson road on the Central Front.

In the Northwest U.S. Sabres fought with Russian-built MIG jets for the first time for several days.

The Eighth Air Force reported two MIGs damaged in a five-minute dogfight between 34 Sabres and about 50 MIGs near Sinuiju on the Manchurian border. — Associated Press.

Britons Off On Mission To Berlin

London, July 20.

Lord Boyd-Orr, leader of the British businessmen at the Moscow conference of last May, and Mr. Bernard Duckman, a delegate to the conference, left by air today for a one-day visit to Berlin to "put into effect some of the agreements made at Moscow."

Lord Boyd-Orr said a number of the agreements for trade with China and the Soviet bloc countries were already working and others needed final adjustment.

"We shall be meeting mainly Chinese representatives and shall spend only one day in Berlin before returning to England," he said.

The British Government had been quite helpful in granting facilities for the trade agreement, he added. — Reuter.

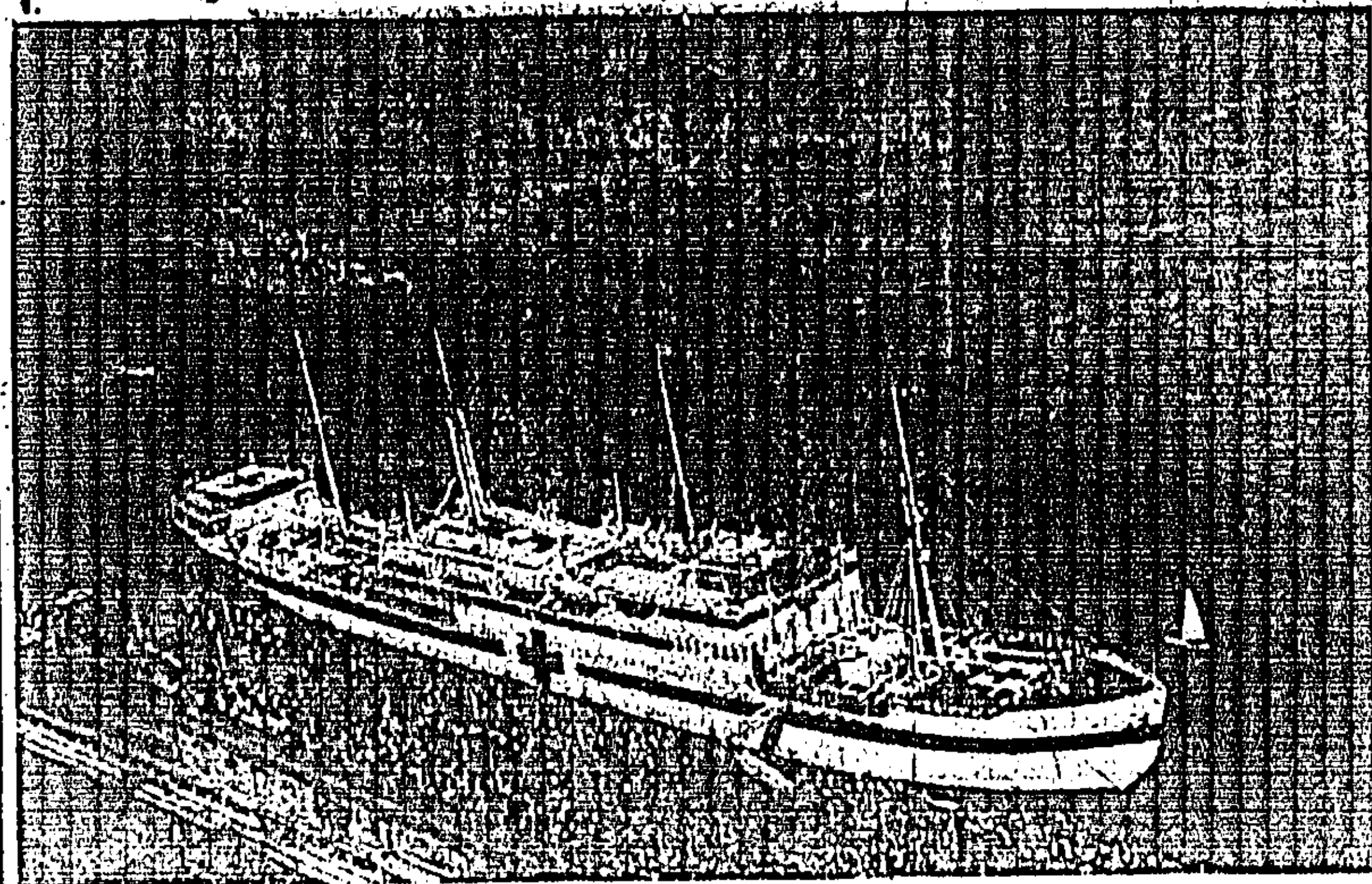
VC's Father To Attend Parade

London, July 20.

The father of the Royal West Kent Regiment's only V.C. of the last war will stand at the saluting base with Major-General W. Oliver, Colonel of the Regiment, when the next batch of National Servicemen hold their passing-out parade at Maidstone depot on August 13.

The V.C. was Lance-Corporal John Pennington Hammett. The award was made posthumously for gallantry at the battle of Kilmara, Burma, in April 1944. — Reuter.

Hospital Ship Home From Korea



The Danish hospital ship "Jutlandia" docks at Langelinie quay, Copenhagen, after 16 months' service with the United Nations Forces in Korea. — Express Service.

Australians To Train Malayan Home Guard

Darwin, July 20.

The new commandant of the Malayan Home Guard, Lieut-Colonel Sidney H. Kyle-Little of Australia, will soon have more Australian officers to help him in Negri Sembilan in action against Communist terrorists.

The Australian Government approved the request of the British High Commissioner, General Sir Gerald Templer, for experienced Australians to train and lead the Home Guard.

FOIE GRAS FOR CATS AND DOGS

London, July 20.

While British housewives clamour for variety for the table, gué de foie gras has been selling at 1d. a jar for cat and dog food. And all because the British housewife turns up her nose at the gourmet's delicacy.

A disappointed representative of one of the largest food importers in the country, who knows to a kipper what Manchester wives are giving their husbands for breakfast and what Mayfair chefs are giving their clients for dinner, said at the British Food Fair at Olympia:

"We have lost heavily trying to persuade housewives to try something new. But they are too conservative and too unadventurous."

"We bought pate de foie gras in Australia at 4d. a pot and renamed it goose liver spread, knowing the British housewife's suspicion of foreign names. "It made no difference. They still refused to try it." — Reuter.

Apart from the inducements of pay and eligibility for rewards ranging to £25,000 for scalp of marked Communist terrorist leaders, work with the Home Guard is expected to make a ready appeal to former members of the Australian Imperial Forces (A.I.F.) with jungle experience.

It was not so long ago that the now vigorous Home Guard leader kicked off the remnants of his boots, dragged his dry tongue from the roof of his mouth and, in the shade of an Arnhem Land rock ledge, tried to sleep in escape from the thought of death from thirst.

As an officer of the Australian Native Affairs Department, Colonel Kyle-Little was leading a patrol in an attempt to cross Arnhem Land from north to south.

One of its members was a Goulburn Island native Oondabund, whose bare feet were lacerated and bleeding.

When he saw Kyle-Little and two of his native friends prostrate with thirst and exhaustion, Oondabund decided to walk on in search of water until he dropped.

TRIED FOR KOREA

He was away two days but he got to the Haeveok Falls and returned with filled water bottles.

After a week's rest the party moved back to the coast—and civilisation.

Kyle-Little spent Christmas 1949 at Snake Bay settlement on Melville Island.

He made up his mind to resign when he found that the Branch's Christmas fare for more than 100 outback natives was plain flour and a few bottles of lollywater—a departmental after-thought.

After globe-trotting for a year, he tried to join the Korea force in London but was side-tracked to the Colonial office for bandit-hunting in Malaya. — Reuter.

South African War Veterans On Parade

London, July 20.

Veterans of the South African War paraded today for the 50th anniversary church service of their association.

Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Dobell inspected the march in the absence of Field Marshal Lord Ironside, who is ill with jaundice.

Some 150 veterans, most of them aged over 70, took part in the ceremony.

The Very Rev. Harry W. Blackburne, Dean Emeritus of Bristol, himself a veteran of the South African War, conducted a service in the bombed Guards' Chapel of Wellington Barracks.

Some of the veterans have attended the service every year since the end of the South African War in 1902. — Reuter.

Protection For "Peace Angel"

Hamburg, July 20.

The German "Peace Angel," Barbara Pleyer, who interrupted the Olympic Games opening ceremony when she tried to make a speech, arrived here by plane today and immediately asked for police protection.

She was met by plain-clothes police and was taken to the police station. "Miss Pleyer has asked us for protection and we shall give it to her," a police official told reporters. — Associated Press.

Marion Davies Makes It Up

Hollywood, July 20.

Miss Marion Davies told her friends yesterday that she had become reconciled with her husband, Captain Horace Brown, whom she sued for divorce on July 10 after only eight months of marriage.

Miss Davies was for many years a friend of the newspaper proprietor, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, who died, aged 88, last August.

She married Captain Brown the day after the settlement of her interest in the Hearst Corporation was announced.

"She relinquished all rights she may have to act as voting trustee for the stock of the Hearst Corporation," the Hearst Corporation announced on October 30. — Reuter.

Soviet Captures Book Market

Tel-Aviv, July 20.

Moscow has captured the Israel book market from London and New York with the despatch of 30,000 books and technical journals in English, French, German and Russian.

No books from Britain or America have been on sale in Israel since last September because the Government has no hard currency to pay for them.

McCARRAN ACT ATTACKED

"Immigration To U.S. Virtually Ended"

Chicago, July 20.

Monsignor John O'Grady, secretary of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, urged last night that the Democratic Party ask for legislation which would bring in more displaced persons from Germany, Italy and Greece.

Challenging the recently enacted McCarran Act, as virtually ending immigration to the United States, Mons. O'Grady said "A humane and Christian immigration policy does not mean that we open our doors to people who are inimical to our country and its institutions. It does not mean, however, that we must adopt an unfriendly attitude toward all aliens and that we must snub out all the peoples of Southern and Eastern Europe as unworthy of admission to our country. This is what the recent immigration legislation is designed to do even in a more specific and direct fashion."

"It is appalling to us to see the Democratic Party to use its best effort to bring our immigration legislation into harmony with the best traditions of our country and its foreign policy at the present time. . . . we should have a programme that would make it possible for genuine refugees from countries back of the Iron Curtain to find admission to the United States."

"It should be possible for us to admit some additional displaced persons from Germany, Italy and Greece, and possibly other countries. . . . we should endeavour to find means of pooling unused quotas to enable people from these countries who are suffering severe handicaps to find homes in this country and other countries throughout the world." — United Press.

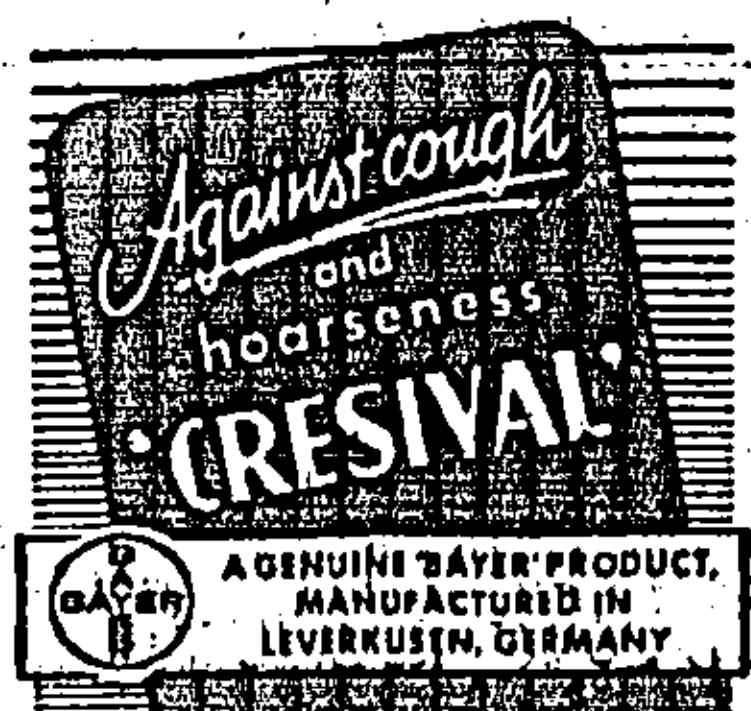
Marriages Of Teen-Agers

Singapore, July 20.

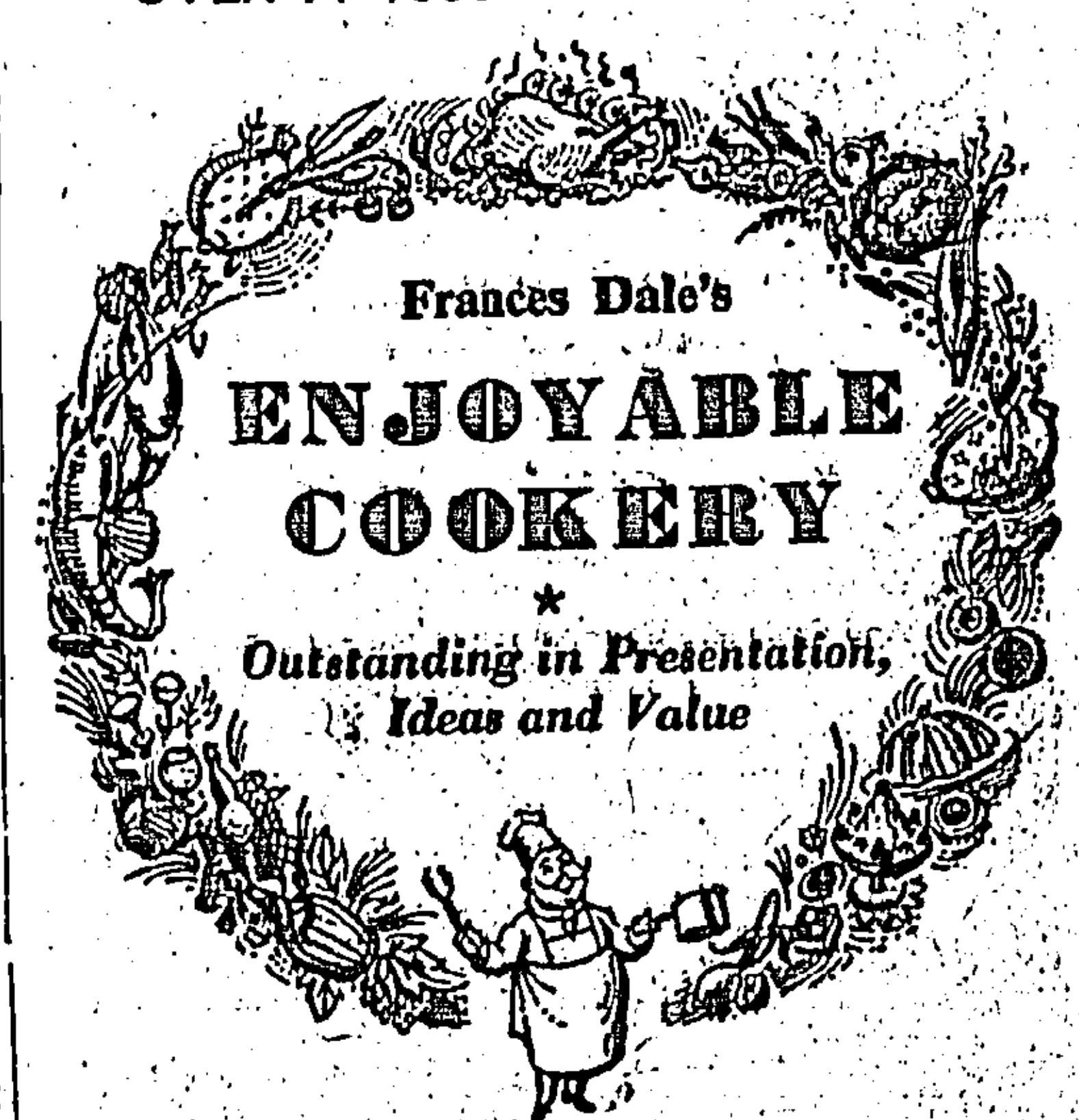
In the first six months of this year only three marriages of girls under 16 years took place at the Singapore Registry and two were Chinese, and the third an Indian.

There was no last-minute rush by teen-agers to marry before the ban on marrying under the age of 16 years came into force on July 1.

The Singapore Legislative Council has prohibited the marriage of any person under the age of 16 years in the Civil Registry except in certain circumstances, in churches as well. — United Press.



OVER A 1000 TESTED RECIPES



The aim of this new Daily Express Cookery Book has been to design palatable and nourishing meals for every taste and occasion, and to produce them at a minimum of cost. Whether a quick and easy meal or special dinner is required, this book has the appropriate recipes with cooking instructions simply explained.

Specialised chapters on invalid cooking, Chinese cooking, old-time recipes, slimming, diets and etiquette.

Top full-colour plates, more than 70 other illustrations. PRICE 5/5

D. C. M. POST. HONGKONG AND KOWLOON

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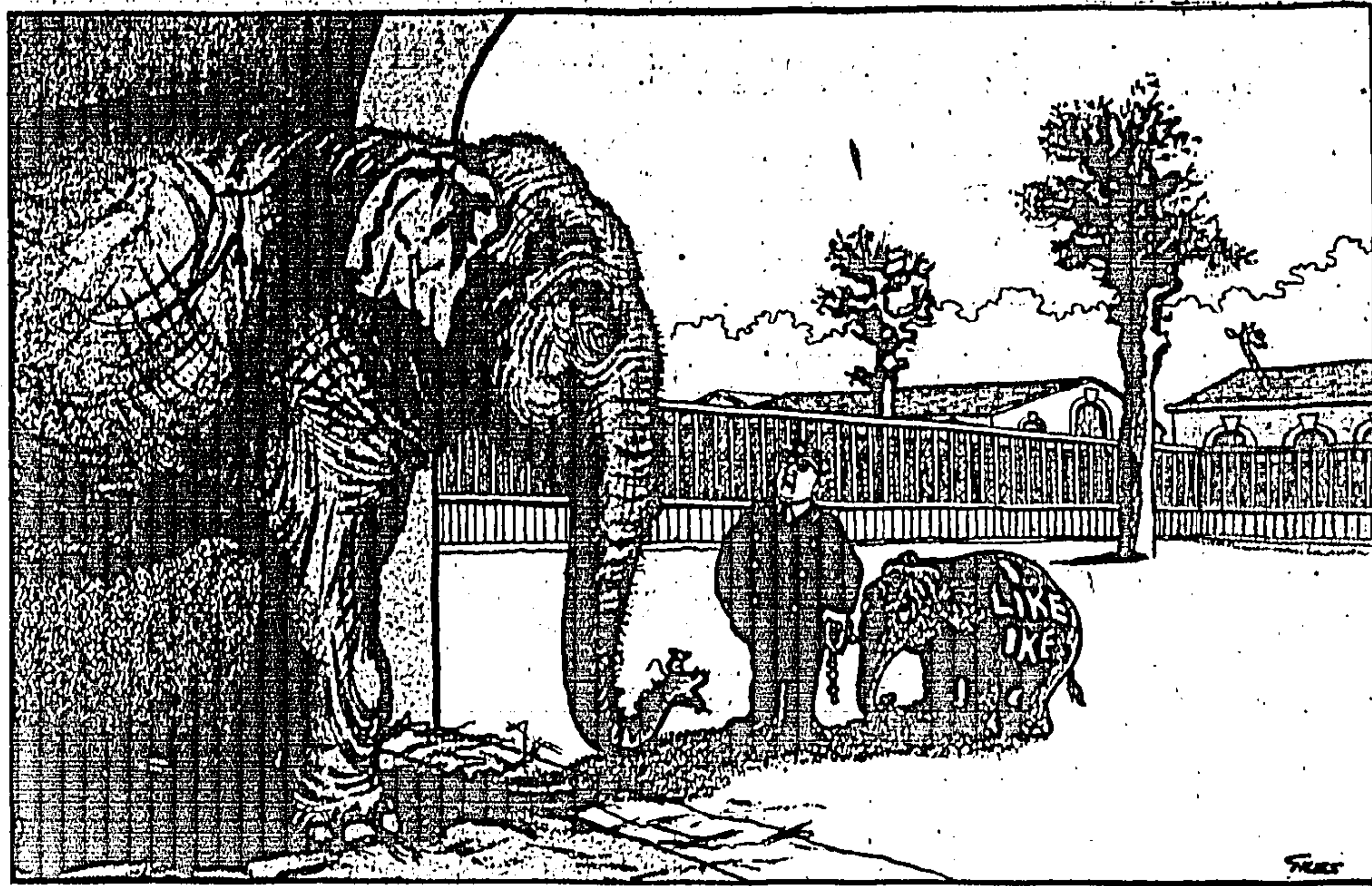
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big Bath Sizes

**Cashmere
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Soap**

Adorns your skin with the fragrance men love!



"You'll notice your baby's been selling herself to the U.S. visitors again for a few sticks of gum."

London Express Service

A British Housewife's Three Weeks in Moscow

by WINIFRED DRAYSON

This is the first of two articles by the wife of Mr G. B. Drayson, Conservative M.P. for Skipton, Yorkshire. She was one of 500 delegates at the recent International Economic Conference in Moscow.

I WAS in Russia for 21 days. I went to Moscow intent on seeing all I could during my stay and particularly to observe Russian women, to study their clothes, the cosmetics they use, their occupations, and their way of life.

The women of Moscow have an earnest, purposeful air. Few can be seen out for an idle stroll or indulging in the pastime of "window-shopping." They work so hard that they seem to have little spare time.

Again, the shop windows are hardly eye-catching. The food shops are decked out with realistic dummy replicas of the wares they sell—huge joints of meat, gigantic cheeses—or else display a miscellaneous, ill-arranged selection of haberdashery and drab clothing. No need to try to attract custom when private competition has been replaced by State distribution, or to tempt customers inside to buy when the supply of goods for sale surely catches up with the demand.

Maids for some

SHOPPING for the Moscow housewife is a severe strain and a physical ordeal. All Russian women work, and work extremely hard so often shopping has to be done by the grandmother or other aged member of the family, or if you are one of Moscow's "privileged" classes by your maid. Yes, there are maids in Moscow! But unless she comes to you daily she may have to sleep in the same room as her employer and other members of the family.

Moscow shops reminded me of a bargain basement at the height of the sale. I was advised to leave my food purchases until just before midnight. Most of the food shops remain open from 9 a.m. until that hour seven days a week. Sunday is the busiest shopping day of all. Alternatively, I was advised to make a heading dash just before the lunch-time closing hour.

Fighting through

I TOOK neither course, but went shopping as I would at home—and returned bruised and exhausted from my expedition. I had to fight my way to the counter, take a quick look at the goods and prices, join a long queue for the cashier's desk, where I paid in advance and was issued with a ticket. Then I had to fight my way back to the counter once more through the crowd of pushing women.

The food shops of Moscow are very well stocked. There is every kind of bread on sale—crisp, white, and delicious. There are always plenty of cheeses, herrings, and all kinds of meat sausages displayed on the counters. (So why, the queues? First, because Moscow is served by comparatively few shops for its 7,000,000 population; secondly, because the news may suddenly have gone round that some "extra" at the fixed price is on sale, and the housewife must be quick or it may disappear within half a day or even half an hour.)

Fixed prices? Yes, a wide range of foodstuffs is price-controlled, and it is possible to get all one's shopping and sup-

per on food bought at the fixed prices in State-controlled food shops.

If, however, you want freshness or variety in your diet, if you want fresh, not frozen, meat, fresh green vegetables—which at this time of the year are scarce and very expensive—you go to one of the "free" markets where nearly half Moscow does its shopping.

It is to these "free" markets that collective farmers travel, often hundreds of miles, to sell their surplus produce and that which they grow on the small piece of land they are permitted to own privately. They sell at the highest prices obtainable. Through an intermediary I talked with one farmer who had travelled nearly 300 miles with a load of carrots, and after calculating his train fare and the price he was charging for the carrots I concluded that he would make about 200 roubles (£25) on the trip.

TOMORROW

Mrs Drayson deals with general impressions of Moscow, including a visit to a worker's home.

How does the Moscow housewife do her cooking? I was told that there is no cooking by electricity, but most houses have gas. I visited an ironmonger's and saw the small, standard gas cookers that are used in the homes. They have three jets, a half-sized oven, and no grill. The range of cooking utensils seemed to be strictly limited. I saw only two different-sized metal pans on sale.

The women in the factories of Moscow work an 8-hour day, six days a week. Work is usually arranged in two shifts, 6 a.m.-2 p.m.; 2 p.m.-10 p.m., and they fit in their household duties to these working hours. Many women I saw looked exhausted—particularly when I was travelling on the Moscow underground. Some of them were slumped in their seats, asleep.

Women at work

EVEN 18-year-old boys at the school I saw were being taught by women teachers. You see women at work everywhere. They do the heaviest manual jobs alongside the men. An unusual sight to me was that of women "roadmen" handling pneumatic drills, laying asphalt and concrete, even a woman driving the steamroller.

There were women working high up on half-completed buildings, and women driving the trams. They get equal pay with the men for all this work. I could not help but wonder where all the men were—in the Army?

The working dress—this was in winter, remember—was usually a thick beige coat or

woollen shawl round the head, a three-quarter length dark grey quilted koppel padded coat, knee-length boots of a coarse felt with rubber soles and uppers.

In winter women from the outlying farms crowd into Moscow to help clear the snow in the streets. For this they are paid about £12 10s. a month, which they badly need to make ends meet during the hard winter period.

Fashion as we know it in the West does not exist for the young girls, students, professional women, and intelligentsia. There is some attempt, rather attractive but unsuccessful, to produce modern versions of peasant costumes. This means little more than the insertion of some machine-stitched embroidery in the skirt, or the addition of a full, kimono-type sleeve.

Cast-off clothes

A BRISK trade is done at the second-hand clothing shops, where I saw a dark-coloured, part-worn dress, priced at 400 roubles (£10), and a poor-quality second-hand man's suit for 1,000 roubles (£25)—that is, taking the rouble at its internal value of about 6d. The official rate to us is 11 roubles to the £.

The usual evening attire for women is a dress of floral patterned poor-quality rayon, but the really well-dressed women, at, say, a ball performance at the Bolshoi Theatre will wear a high-necked, ankle-length dress of dark velvet, surmounted with a silver fox fur.

There is plenty of beautiful fur to be seen. Some Moscow

women present quite a dashing appearance out of doors in their Cosack-style fur hats and coats with matching fur collars.

Hair is usually worn long and severely braided. I visited a hair-dresser's, which I entered through the men's barber's shop. Some kind of machineless permanent waving was in progress, and two women were having their nails manicured.

Little make-up is worn and no apparent attempt is made to improve on nature. There is little visible evidence of coyness.

Glamour unknown

APART from the ballerinas, who on the stage appear as ethereal, fairy-like creatures, "glamour" among the women is unknown. I got the impression that any overt attempt to enhance one's appearance would be frowned on as merely frivolous, or even "deviationist, decadent, and Western."

The women we met and talked to most were our guides and interpreters, to whom the task of shepherding us about the city had been entrusted. We were told that they would in all probability be keeping an eye on us for the N.K.V.D. If they were, they did it very unobtrusively; they were most kind and quite indefatigable in their efforts to please.

But this I must say: while conversation often flowed smoothly enough—we could exchange jokes and anecdotes of our respective children—quite suddenly some chance remark would reveal the existence of an impenetrable mental barrier. I am certain, for example, that they totally disbelieved everything I told them about life in Britain.

Here were people who all their lives had been trained to believe only one source of information, the official Russian source, and had never been allowed to think things out for themselves. I found this terrifying.

(World Copyright!)

The Virginia petrol-pump man, the man-in-the-train's daughter, the mother of Betty-Lou... they all want to make that summer trip to—

THE LAND OF GENTLENESS

By Robert Waithman

Washington. NOW that the biggest American holiday crowd is beginning to stream up the gangways of ships and into the doors of aeroplanes I find myself reading with some nervousness the accounts of what to expect in Britain that have been published in some of the Sunday paper travel supplements here.

A brisk, confident article which appeared not long ago said:

As early as February you may be able to eat lunch at a sidewalk cafe in Soho.

You may, of course; but it is not only to win an enormous bet, or that the blankets, fur gloves and knitted woollen helmet you would have to wear might attract some attention.

Another piece warmly recommending a trip to Britain promised:

You will get fine food and service in Oxford where many of the establishments have been catering to critical undergraduates for 700 years.

Passports galore

Well, yes, in a way, so long as it is borne in mind that under-graduate newsboys aren't quite as critical about a side of beef as other generations have been.

The fortunate truth is, however, that few of the Americans who will be landing in Britain during the next few months or so will have based their holiday plans on the belief that they are there assured of fine food and service in a balmy climate.

They will not be the "rich Americans" of yore, the musical comedies. They will be a very different kind (in my view) a much more attractive company. Since January this year there has been a phenomenal leap in the number of passports issued by the State Department in Washington. Officials here have been astonished by it. In the first three months of this year the State Department, and obtained 63 percent more passports than the State Department dispensed in the first three months of last year.

With this and other evidence before it the Government estimates that 750,000 Americans will be travelling abroad this year.

Who they are

Unless wars or rumours of wars should frighten them away something like 200,000 Americans will be setting foot in Britain this year. About 20,000 will be going on to other parts of Europe during the day, the rest will be staying for an average of three weeks.

This is more Americans than Britain has ever before entertained in a single year. They keep careful records at the State Department, and a study of them reveals that one-fifth of the passports have been handed out to housewives.

The second largest group of applicants for passports is made up of skilled and unskilled la-

bourers, and the third big group consists of clerks and secretaries.

There is no mystery why it should be so. Prosperity in America since the beginning of World War II has raised the proportion of the population who can be said to be doing nicely—the part which the statisticians here call the Middle Income Group—from one-sixth to more than half.

Out of 47 million workers in offices and factories about 42 million now get holidays with pay.

Moreover, savings and "disposable income" of Americans have now reached a new high point.

The theory of some of the disgruntled Socialists that capitalism in America has merely made the millionaires richer is lamentable nonsense.

Wedding present

Among those from this side of the Atlantic who will be descending the gangways and the aeroplane stairways in London, Southampton and Liverpool from now on the wage-earners and their families will be in an overwhelming majority.

The disembarking company will number among it such young men as the wistful owner of a cross-roads gasoline station in Virginia who stood in the baking sunlight one day, wiping his hands on an oily rag, and said: "I aim to visit some folks I know in place called High Wycombe. I lived with them almost a year in 1944, and they were real good to me."

It will include such a couple as the daughter and son-in-law of a bald-headed radio parts maker who was contentedly rattling the ice in the club car of a train one night and saying: "And what did I suppose they want for a wedding present? They want a trip to Europe!"

Sort of sweet

There will be—or I hope there will be—the plump little woman, a stranger never encountered before and never seen again, who stopped on hearing an English accent in a restaurant and asked how much a man and wife and two children aged 15 and 13 would need for three weeks in England, if they were careful. Why? husband gets kind of worried about it, but I said to him, I said, Look, what if we do have to scribble and scribble a little—think of what it's going to mean to Betty-Lou and Steve. All those old places...

All those old places. They and not the sidewalk cafes of Soho are the glory of Britain in the eyes of Americans on holiday. When they get back home they are going to complain how cold it was, and it is at least open to doubt whether they are going to extol the fine food and service.

But all that is old and calm and beautiful, the Inns and the timbered cottages, the colleges and castles and cathedrals—these are what they will remember.

These and the gentleness they meet. They come back from Britain, often, and grope for the words to explain what they mean. "Everything is so polite and—oh, I don't know, not in a hurry and—well, kind."

Some trust in chariots; but I would rather hear this myself.

H-BOMB TEST—CLIMAX OF GRIM RACE AGAINST TIME

By RODNEY CAMPBELL

New York. INEVITABLY it has been nicknamed the "Hell Bomb." Inevitably because "H" stands for hydrogen and for hell. Significantly, because when Eniwetok Atoll rocks to the first H-bomb explosion this summer the world will have in its hands the most deadly weapon ever snatched from the power of the universe.

At one time the first hydrogen bomb explosion was expected to be a full-scale affair. That President Truman has now decided to give the all-clear for a test of a guinea-pig bomb indicates that the scientists have decided that it would be dangerous to wait any longer before making a test explosion.

For several months they have been pointing out that Russia started its research into the hydrogen bomb with almost the same basic knowledge and at the same time as America.

What Russia did not know in the initial stages, Dr. Klaus Fuchs told her. When the guinea-pig bomb has been ex-

ploded the scientists will be able to use the results as a "pointer" for future research, a pointer which may be able to help them speed up the construction of the full-power hydrogen bomb, itself equivalent in power to 2,000,000 tons of high explosive.

All in all, it comes down to the fact that the world is now witnessing one of the most deadly races against time that it has ever known. In this race the top talent, labour and raw materials of the 48 States of America have been utilised.

It can now be stated that even the war in Korea has had to take second place in the delivery of some top-secret items. So has the production of the atomic-submarine engine intended to revolutionise shipping.

Until a very short time ago, in fact, America had two untried doubts. First, that the H-bomb could be built at all; second, that its effect might be disastrous to the basic structure of the world.

Now the problems fall roughly into three groups:—

Political: The American hydrogen bomb is intended solely to strengthen the free world to the point where Communism dare not attack. It is part of the same general concept behind the SHAPE Army. Against this must be placed the fact that the Communist propaganda machine will undoubtedly seize on the forthcoming Eniwetok test by stepping up its arm-warfare type propaganda campaign. Such a campaign might well alienate Asians who never forget that history's first atomic bombs were dropped on Asians.

Military: The successful development of the hydrogen bomb will mean a new, intensified production drive, with priority going to heavy jet bombers, the hydrogen bomb, unlike the new single "baby" atom bombs, can be carried only in heavy aircraft.

Moral: The probability that both Russia and America will have in their hands the most devastating weapons the world has ever known within the very

near future must cause an entire re-examination of the "fantasy weapons" development programme from the standpoint of moral justification.

When President Truman decided to build the hydrogen bomb many churchmen, theologians and philosophers backed the step as a regrettable but inevitable safeguard. Now, with the news of a new test, these thinkers are bound to urge a new disarmament approach to the Soviet Union.

To sum up: Perhaps the gravest doubts of the Truman Administration on the eve of the Eniwetok test concern the cost.

Many in Washington believe that the Soviet plan is to undermine America through economic pressure—believers that the H-bomb expenditures would go a long way towards doing this. Nevertheless, there is only one alternative to not going ahead with the bomb.

This is to relax and let the Russians get the bomb first, which as world events have taught us, is no alternative at all.

BRITISH ATHLETES DO WELL ON FIRST DAY OF THE OLYMPIC GAMES

British athletes did well on the first day of the Olympic Games at Helsinki yesterday even if they still have to win a Gold Medal. Frank Sando was a surprise fifth in the 10,000 Metres Run and Ron Pavitt a surprise fifth in the High Jump.

Both Sando and Gordon Pirie (seventh) beat Dr Frank Aaron's British best performance in the distance run by the spectacular margins of 33.8 and 29.6 seconds respectively. So did Fred Norris (eighth).

Sando became the 10th man in history to break 30 minutes for the 10 Kilometres. Aleksandr Anoufiev of Russia and Henna Posti of Finland preceded him into the select circle by less than 10 seconds. Zatopek and Mimoun, first and second, have both beaten 20 minutes before on a number of occasions. It was the first time in history that more than two men beat 30 minutes for the distance in the same race.

Anoufiev is the biggest surprise of the Games so far. He did not rank in the first 20 in this event last season.

MacDonald Bailey opened his bid for the 100 Metres with a magnificent sprint into the wind in 10.5 seconds. In the final, he seems, will be the American second and third strings, Lindy Remigino of Manhattan College, New York, who twice returned 10.4 seconds and Dean Smith of the University of Texas.

The other three finalists are likely to be the American first string, Art Bragg, running with a banged thigh, Jamaican Herb McKenley and the Pan-American Champion, Rafael Fortum Chacon of Cuba.

Asia's Fastest Human, Lavy Pinto, after an indifferent season in England, justified the Indian selectors' confidence in him by reaching the semi-final with a 10.7-second effort, the more highly regarded Japanese hope, Shiro Hosoda, was eliminated in the third of the second round heats.

Scotland's David Jack also made the 100 Metres semi-finals. All three Britons got into the semi-finals of the 400 Metres Hurdles, but the times returned suggest that they may not go further.

Getting into the semi-final was a great achievement when one reflects on the fact the South American Champion, Wilson Gomez Carneiro of Brazil, the Pan-American Games Champion, Jaime Aparicio of Colombia, and the Asian Games Champion, Eitaro Okano of Japan, did not survive to the last 12.

Two of the British entries, Albert Webster and veteran Tom White, neither very highly regarded as semi-final "possibles" in a very strong field, survived to the penultimate round of the 800 Metres run.

Another surprise semi-finalist in this event was India's Sohan Singh.

10,000 METRES

Helsinki, July 20. Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia thrilled 70,000 spectators here today by beating his own Olympic record for the 10,000 Metres, thus retaining this title he won in London in 1948.

There were 32 starters out of more than 50 entries. Zatopek's time was 29 min. 17 secs., compared with the 29 min. 50.6 secs. he set up in London in 1948. But he was well behind his own world record figures for the distance of 29 min. 2.0 secs. set up two years ago.

Alain Mimoun of France was second and Aleksandr Anoufiev of Russia third.

The Australian, Les Perry, set off as if he was doing 400 metres and set up a long lead from Rashid of Pakistan and the Russian, Anoufiev.

The Belgians caught up with him before he had been completed. Then the Russian took the lead, closely followed by the French, North African pair of Mimoun and B. Z. Abdullah, with Zatopek lying eighth.

At the 2,000-metre mark, Zatopek went into the lead, with Mimoun second, the Russian third, and Britains Gordon Pirie fourth. After another lap Pirie, went into third place.

The crowd roared themselves hoarse as the Czech Army Major went into the last lap. When he was about 100 metres from the finish, he put in a devastating spurt and broke the tape like a sprinter, far ahead of all his rivals.

The cheers of the crowd could have been heard in the centre of Helsinki.

The official times were:

1. Emil Zatopek—29 min 17 secs.
2. Alain Mimoun of France—29 min. 32.8 secs.
3. Aleksandr Anoufiev of Russia—29 min. 40.2 secs.
4. Henna Posti of Finland—29 min. 51.4 secs.
5. Frank Sando of Britain—29 min. 51.8 secs.
6. Walter Nyström of Sweden—29 min. 54.6 secs.

All beat the previous Olympic record established by Zatopek in

London in 1948 of 29 min. 59.0 secs.

HIGH JUMP

Helsinki, July 20. The United States won the second Gold Medal of the Games when 21-year-old Walt Davis, the giant Texan, standing 6 ft. 9 in., set up a new Olympic record in winning the High Jump with 2.04 metres (6 ft. 8 in.).

Davis suffered from polio in his when six years old and had to take special exercises to use his feet.

Second was Ken Welsner of the United States with 2.01 metres (6 ft. 7 in.).

Third was Jose Teles da Conceicao of Brazil with 1.98 metres (6 ft. 6 in.).

Fourth was Gosta Svensson of Sweden with 1.95 metres (6 ft. 5 in.).

Fifth was Ron Pavitt of Britain with 1.95 metres (6 ft. 4 in.).

Sixth was Ion Soeter of Rumania with 1.95 metres (6 ft. 4 in.).

7. Arnold Betton (USA) 1.95 metres (6 ft. 4 in.).

8. B. Gundersen (Norway) 1.90 metres (6 ft. 3 in.).

9. J. O. Majekodunmi (Nigeria) 1.80 metres.

10. P. Halmé (Finland) 1.80 metres.

11. Peter Wells (Britain) 1.80 metres.

It was the 10th time that the title had gone to the United States.

The old record was established by Cornelius Johnson of the United States with 2.03 metres in the Berlin Games in 1936.

Reuter.

WOMEN'S DISCUS

Helsinki, July 20. Russia won her first ever Olympic Gold Medal when the pretty blonde, Nina Romanashkova, a woman of Juncosque proportions, took the Women's Discus event with a throw of 51.42 metres (168 ft. 8 in.).

As a matter of fact, the hefty Russians made a clean sweep of this field event, when Elizaveta Baghrjanova won the Silver Medal with 47.08 metres (154 ft. 5 in.) and the world record holder, the Georgian brunette, Nina Dumbadze, won the Bronze Medal with 46.20 metres (151 ft. 9 in.).

The Russian girls received tremendous applause as they stood on the rostrum to receive their medals.

Fourth was Toyoko Yoshino of Japan with 43.81 metres (143 ft. 8 in.).

Fifth was Lotte Heidegger of Austria with 43.49 metres (142 ft. 8 in.).

Sixth was L. Manoliu of Rumania with 42.95 metres (139 ft. 11 in.).

Reuter.

400 METRES HURDLES

Helsinki, July 20. Three Britons, three Americans and three Russians all went forward into the second round of the 400 Metres Hurdles here today.

Britain was represented by her Champion, Harry Whittle, who was second in his heat for a time of 53.9 secs. without unduly exerting himself, by a former Cambridge "Blue", Angus Scott, and by a 24-year-old Glasgow University student, David Gracie.

Scott only had third place in his heat which was won by John Holland of New Zealand in 53.3 secs. Gracie won his heat with just over seven yards to spare in 54.2 secs.

The three Russians—T. Lunyev, J. Lituyev and J. Lituyev—all won their heats.

For the United States Charles Moore, favourite for the title, turned in the best time with 51.8 secs.—less than a second worse than the Olympic record.

Other American qualifiers were Ronald Blackman and Les Yoder.—Reuter.

SUMMARIES

Helsinki, July 20.

The results of the 400 Metres Hurdles second round heats were as follows:

HEAT I

1. Charles Moore (USA) 51.0 secs.

HEAT II

1. John Holland (New Zealand) 52.2 secs.

HEAT III

1. Les Yoder (USA) 53 secs.

HEAT IV

1. David Gracie (Britain) 53.9 secs.

HEAT V

1. Yuriy Lituyev (USSR) 52.2 secs.

HEAT VI

1. Anni Lippay (Hungary) 52.7 secs.

HEAT VII

1. Harry Whittle (Britain) 52.8 secs.

HEAT VIII

1. Timothy Lunyev (USSR) 52.7 secs.

HEAT IX

1. Roland Blackman (USA) 52.7 secs.

HEAT X

1. Rune Larsson (Sweden) 53.3 secs.

HEAT XI

1. Eitaro Okano of Japan was sixth in this heat in 54.4 secs.—France-Press.

HIS HAT FOR HELSINKI



Emmanuel MacDonald Bailey tries on his new Olympic hat at Victoria, London, before leaving for Bevington Airport to fly to Helsinki for the Games.—Reuterphoto.

McDONALD BAILEY EXPLAINS

How Not To Get Beaten By Split Seconds

By PETER WILSON

American athletes, representing the largest free country in the world, are tipped to win nine track and field events at the Olympic Games. Who tips them? A flash of darkness called E. McDonald Bailey, holder of the British 100 yds. and 220 yds. championships.

Two months ago he travelled 7,000 miles to Los Angeles and back, just to run a trifling under 110 yards. He finished fourth. But though—perhaps because—he was beaten, he is in a unique position to assess the strength of the American team.

THE NINE I have just had a talk with him. And, first of all, I asked him which events he thought the Americans likely to win. Said "McBailey":

"It is going to take something out of this world—or at least a new world record—for an American not to win the high jump (6 ft. 10 in.), the long jump (26 ft. 3 in.), the pole vault (14 ft. 8 in.), the discus (182 ft. 5 in.), the 400 metres hurdles (50.7 secs.), the 4 x 110 metres relay (40.7 secs.), the decathlon, putting the weight (57 ft. 4 in.), and the javelin (236 ft. 3 in.)."

The figures in brackets are performances of men in the U.S. team.

I asked Bailey to what he attributed American superiority. This is how he put it:

"There are certain obvious advantages, like a wealth of tracks all over the country—and every college has its own track.

"Athletic types are subsidised to go to schools and universities. They do, in fact, get athletic scholarships.

"There is tremendous rivalry between the various colleges. There's no messing around. If a boy doesn't put his best foot forward he's had it and someone else takes his place."

I said: "What about the coaches? I have always felt that the chief Amateur Athletic Association coach, Geoffrey Dyson, and his assistants have done a magnificent job."

SO MANY MORE McDonald Bailey agreed. But he pointed out: "There are so many more top-line coaches in America, where they wield enormous influence. It is only by improved techniques that fractions of a second will be clipped off."

"For instance," he added, "one of the American coaches helped me very much. I was reasonably fit before I left England for Los Angeles, but after the journey I found myself very much below form. I discussed this with Payton Jordan, of Pasadena, California, and he said: 'Well, you must get back to some hard work.'"

He worked out a schedule for me and after carrying out only twice I turned in 20.0 secs. for the 200 metres—the fastest this distance has ever been run in Britain."

I asked: "What is this schedule?" And this is how McDonald Bailey put it:

Monday—Your day. Tuesday—Warm-up. Wind-sprints (sometimes known as pick-ups—just, quick bursts). Rest. Walk 10 yards, sprint 15 yards, coast 10 yards—350 yards (80 yards hard first then swing). Rest. 220 yards hard, 220 yards walk, 220 yards hard.

Wednesday—Warm-up. Wind-sprints. Starts—six or seven times. 150 yards, building up. Swing 220 yards, three-quarter effort burst.

Thursday—Your day. Friday—Rest. Saturday—Race.

"Your day" means that you go out on the track and probably just lumber up, do some exercises, and generally please yourself.

SORE POINT I raised an old and sore point—"What about diet?" Said McB.: "When athletes are training they must put back what they use up in energy.

"The excuse that there is not enough of the right food in Britain is used, but there are other foods very nearly as good.

"Steak, I admit, is good for the supply of protein, but fruit is absolutely essential. The Americans stress this.

"Recently I went through exhaustive tests under Professor T. K. Cureton, head of physical education at the University of Illinois. Among other suggestions on diet which he made to me was to take a teaspoon of cod liver oil, which you can get in England."

So we came to the 64-dollar question. I asked McB.: "What do you think of your chances in the 100 and 200 metres?"

"Well," he said, "I have to be absolutely 100 per cent fit when I get to Helsinki—then my chances are as good as anybody's."

I had a chat with a psychiatrist—the only time I have ever spoken to one—and told him that I got worried if I had to run against an unknown quantity. The doctor taught me how to relax on the lines of always thinking: "I'm going to win, instead of worrying about the opposition."

My aim is to be able to run as fast as I did when I carried the 100 metres world record of 10.2 secs. last August in Yugoslavia.

"But if I'm in tip-top form I believe 200 metres is my better one. The danger here is the American, Andy Stanfield."

McBailey has run before in Helsinki—three years ago. He won the 100 metres. That was in July too, and he found the climate just like England's.—London Express Service.

Herb Flam Beats

Jaroslav Drobný

Duesseldorf, July 20. Herb Flam, U.S., today defeated Jaroslav Drobný, Czech, 8-0, 6-1 and 6-2 to capture the international tournament here.

The doubles was won by Drobný and Tony Mottram, England, who ousted Eric Sturges, South Africa, and Enrico Morer, Argentina, 3-0, 6-4, 6-3 and 6-4.

The Women's Singles was won by Thelma Long, Australia, who beat Joan Curry, Britain, 6-0 and 6-1.—Associated Press.

YUGOSLAVS LED 5-1, AND THEN

Russians Score Four Goals With 13 Minutes To Go "MOST EXTRAORDINARY MATCH I HAVE EVER SEEN," BRITISH REFEREE SAYS

Tampere, Finland, July 20.

Thousands cramming the Stadium here tonight saw Russia and Yugoslavia battle to a five-five draw after extra time in a drama-packed game of the Olympic Soccer tournament first round.

Football-mad Finns and journalists from all over the world, who travelled 120 miles from Helsinki to watch this needle game, got their money's worth in thrills from start to finish.

It was the first football clash between the two countries since Yugoslavia withdrew from the Kremlin orbit—and added attraction to a game spectacular enough in itself. Britain's Arthur Ellis was the referee.

Yugoslavia, Silver Medalists of the 1948 Games, led by three goals to all at half time of the regular game, and increased the margin to 4-0 soon after resumption. Then came a dramatic and thrilling Russian comeback.

With the score standing 5-1 against them and with only 13 minutes to go, the Russians fought back so strongly and effectively that they scored four times to tie the score and tremendous cheering.

Referee Ellis commented: "It was the most extraordinary match I have ever seen. If there had been another five minutes before full time, I think the Russians would have won."

Other results today were: Brazil beat Luxembourg 2-1. Germany beat Egypt 3-1.

Yugoslavia set the ball rolling after a nervy start and slammed in two goals (through inside-right Arthur Milic and outside-left B. Zebec) within four minutes towards the end of the first half.

RETALIATED DESPERATELY Russia retaliated desperately but Yugoslavia covered well. On the one occasion that Russia got near the Yugoslav goal, her inside-right, V. Mikolev, missed at three yards.

Yugoslavia hit back and scored another one past the Russian goalie, L. Ivanov, to lead by three clear goals at half time.

Yugoslavia, still on top, kept the Russians defending desperately through almost the whole of the second half. Then outside-left T. Ognjanov increased the lead to four.

Even after Russia's V. Bobrov, centre forward, scored a brilliant solo goal to open the Soviet account, Yugoslavia continued to batter their opponents with a slick, fast-moving game.

It was no surprise when Zebec drove to the back of the Russian net to make it 5-1.

The game seemed over. The Russians, shoulders sagging under their red jerseys, did not even look like a football team. The spectators sat back, listless.

AMAZING CHANGE Thirteen minutes to go. Suddenly an amazing change came over the Russians. Their play gathered speed. They started to swing the ball about. The close-knit Yugoslav defence opened up.

In those 13 minutes the Russians banged in four more goals and completely changed the Yugoslavs were three—or too cocksure.

One minute to go and the game was still in the balance. The Russians attacked grimly, relentlessly. The Yugoslavs clung on desperately.

Russia's inside-left, K. Beskov, shot for the goal. The crowd roared. But the Yugoslav goalie, V. Beara, leapt into the air and kicked a certain goal out of the air.

Balbir put in the second for India with an angled shot in the 15th minute. Eight minutes later Britain was awarded a goal when full-back Leslie Claudius of India was pulled up for obstruction during a penalty.

Balbir Singh also got India's third and last goal before half time.

Although giving the Indian defence a gruelling time in the second half, Britain failed to score.

SPECTACULAR GOAL Leonard Wery scored the only goal which put Holland in the final. And he did it in spectacular fashion in the 13th minute.

Almost sprawling in his dive to get to a long pass from the right corner, he slashed his shot into the roof of the net.

In the first few minutes Holland's fast attack had the Pakistan backs worried, but infringements spoiled chances on both sides.

After Wery had netted, Aziz spilt Pakistan's first real chance by lofting high over goal. Lahif Mir and Hamid had worked play into the circle.

Holland's wings swept back to the attack, and from Wery and Wery centre Boerstra missed from only a yard out.

Pakistan tried hard in the second half but could make little headway against the vigorous Dutch tasking. In the fading light the attack of Wery and Val Steel of Holland's flank became more dangerous and the Pakistan defence was sorely tested.

More constructive play and more aggressive attacking won Holland their victory. Although Pakistan did more attacking in the second half, the Dutchmen always had the game under control.—Reuter.

At HKFC—M. Y. Adal, O. E. Sadick, A. M. Rumjahn and R. Yusuf beat J. Chubb, T. E. Baker, F. B. Kermani and W. Hong Sling 23-17.

At Talko—A. R. Rahman, K. M. Rumjahn, M. B. Hasan and U. A. Rumjahn beat N. Morris, S. Leonard, A. J. Coelho and A. A. Remedios 27-0.

At KCC—A. A. Pereira, M. A. Baptista, J. C. Remedios and C. C. Pereira beat W. C. Elmgren, A. L. G. Eastman, E. Greenwood and J. McKelvey 18-10.

In the second heat of the United States' Charles Moore and Les Yoder, the Soviet Union's Timothy Lunyev, Hungary's Art Lippay, Italy's Armando Filippi and Britain's Harry Whittle, France-Press.

TODAY'S PROGRAMME AT HELSINKI

Helsinki, July 21.

Sprinters will dominate the Olympic programme today (Monday), and heavy rain during the night is again expected to affect the 100 Metres time.

Expected to start a slight favourite to win the event is E. McDonald Bailey, the Trinidad streak, who runs for Britain and who was among three who clocked 10.4 seconds.

While the athletes are going through a crowded eight-hour programme in the White Stadium, the yachtsmen and footballers will be competing in the various arenas.

India's ace sprinter, Lavy Pinto, will be fit and making his strongest effort today in an endeavour to break through to the finals of the 100 Metres. His best time yesterday was 10.7 seconds.

Japan now has three points in the unofficial national placings and shares eighth position in the standings with Finland and Austria.

Japan's T. Yoshino brought the points to her country by gaining fourth place in the Women's Discus with a throw of 42.51 metres (139 feet 3 inches). Russia took the first three places in this event.—Reuter.

FIVE FINALS Helsinki, July 20.

The finals of the 100 Metres, 400 Metres, Hurdles, Long Jump, Shotput, and the 50 Kilometres Walk will be decided on Monday.

In the 100 Metres dash the Americans, Arthur Bragg, Dean Smith and Lindy Remigino, are likely to have Jamaican Herbert McKenley, Cuban Rafael Fortum Chacon and particularly Britain's MacDonald Bailey as the opposition, in the final.

Bragg may be able to step into the shoes of the last Games' winner from the United States, Harrison Dillard.

The United States' Charley Moore seems to be the certain winner of the 400 Metres Hurdles. He may beat the world record of 50.0 seconds held by Olen Hardin.

Americans are also favourites in the Long Jump event. Of their three competitors, George Brown, the best but Meredith Goudner, and Jerome Bille—both also 25-footers—may surprise.

In the Shot Put, the Americans also have more or less a "closed shop" and the weight will be falling around 17½ metres from the edge of the circle.

The record holder, Jim Fuchs, has still got trouble with his ankle, thus giving Parry O'Brien a good chance of becoming the Olympic Champion.

The fastest men in tomorrow's 800 Metres semi-finals are Americans Mal Whitfield, John Barnes and Reginald Pegman, the Frenchman, Patrick El Mabrouk, Jamaican Arthur Wint, the Norwegian, Audun Boyesen and the West Germans, Urban Cleve and Heinz-Ulzheimer.

Other events tomorrow will be the Pole Vault heats and the Women's 100 Metres heats and quarter-finals.

The 400 Metres Hurdles semi-finals are to be run off in two heats.

In the first heat, New Zealand's John Holland, the Soviet Union's Jurij Lituyev and Anatoli Julin, the United States' Roland Blackman, Britain's David Gracie, and Sweden's Rune Larsson.

In the second heat are the United States' Charles Moore and Les Yoder, the Soviet Union's Timothy Lunyev, Hungary's Art Lippay, Italy's Armando Filippi and Britain's Harry Whittle, France-Press.

OPEN RINKS RESULTS

The following were the results of Colony Open Rinks Lawn Bowls Championship matches played yesterday.

At CCC—H. F. Sheldis, P. Kennedy, F. D. Angus and W.

Russians Challenge Turkey's Free Style Wrestling Supremacy

Helsinki, July 20. Russia today challenged Turkey's free style wrestling supremacy in the first round of the Olympic tournament. Russia and Turkey each won three matches and lost one—to each other.

A tough Soviet lightweight, August Englar, beat the Turk, Adnan Altan, after a desperate scrap in which they once crashed completely out of the ring and over some adjoining tables.

Experts here consider Englar a formidable rival to the defending champion, Henry Wittenberg, of the United States.

British Rowers All Survive Olympic Heats

Helsinki, July 20. The British double scullers, John MacMillan and Peter Brant, took third place in their heat held here today, but they will now row again in tomorrow's repechage.

They timed 7 mins. 7.4 secs. behind Italy and the United States.

MacMillan's father is the Governor of Gibraltar.

Obviously worried by the rough water, the two British scullers were led from the start and were in last position after 200 metres. They had drawn level with Canada and the United States by the 500-metre mark behind Italy who led by over a length.

At the 1,000-metre mark Italy was still in the lead with the United States second, now over a length ahead of the two 20-year-old Cambridge students.

With about 300 yards to go, Brant was caught up slightly for a moment and the pair stopped, but they soon got going again and though sculling better than at any time during the course could not catch up and finished two and a half lengths behind Italy.

MAJOR UPSET

An early heat of the Double Sculls produced a major upset with the defeat of Belgium's high fancied pair, Robert George and Joseph Jan Stiekel, who were placed third behind France and Germany.

The European, Champions, Pursner and Larsen of Denmark, came fourth and last, many lengths behind. They began training only a few weeks ago and obviously were unfit.

In the Eight Britain lost its heat by one length to the United States but go forward to the next stage. The Germans, who were third, compete in the repechage for a semi-final berth.

Yugoslavia returned the best Coxless Four time with 6 mins. 34.4 secs—the best ever rowed for this event in any Olympic regatta. But in view of varying conditions records are not kept in Olympic rowing.

France and Russia finished first and second in their heat with 6 mins. 55.7 secs. and 6 mins. 55.8 secs. respectively.

No crew in any of the other heats excelled the 6 mins. 39.2 secs. done by the British crew in finishing third on the heat won by France.

THAMES RC QUALIFIES

In the rowing coxed fours, the British Thames Rowing Club was beaten by a third of a length by the United States, but they both qualified for tomorrow's semi-finals.

Christopher Davidge and David Callender of Britain took second in the Coxless Pairs, also to move into the semi-finals.

Tony Fox, the British Sculling Champion, had no difficulty in winning his heat, but Mervyn Wood, the Australian holder of the Olympic title, beat Fox's time by a second.

Contestants in the eight's semi-finals are Britain, the United States, Russia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Australia.—Reuter.

INDIAN TEA FOR 68 COUNTRIES

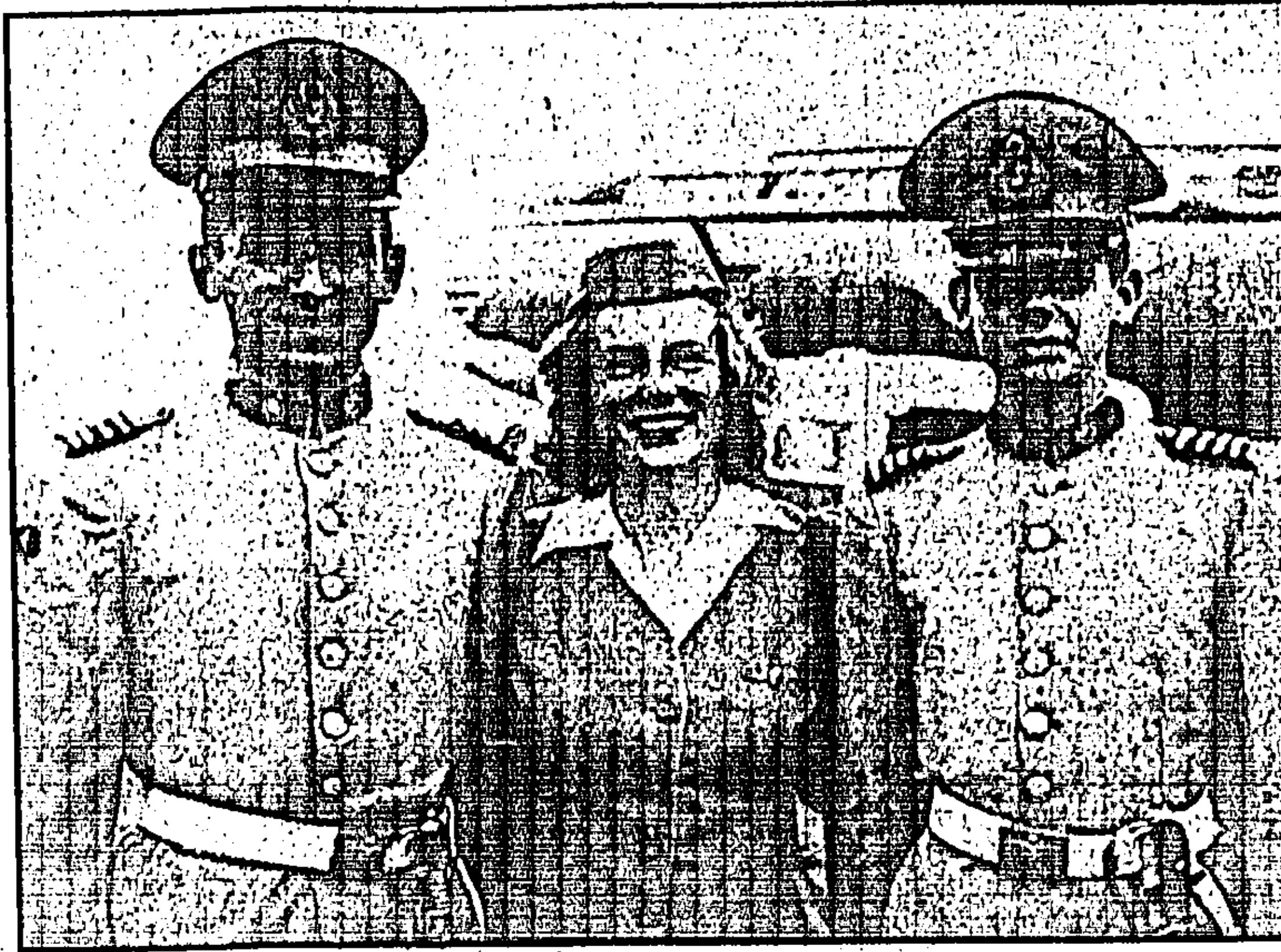
Helsinki, July 20.

Mr M.J. Desai, Indian Minister to the Scandinavian countries, including Finland, presented one pound of the best Indian tea to each competitor in the Olympic Games today.

Mr Desai said: "On behalf of the producers in India, it gives me great pleasure to present to each competitor one pound of the finest Darjeeling tea, the cup that cheers—but does not enervate—that is the true Olympic spirit."

About 6,000 pounds of tea costing 50,000 rupees was distributed by Mr Desai.—Reuter.

VENEZUELAN COLOUR FOR HELSINKI



Light blue uniforms, sky-reaching peaked hats, white belts and swords are the travelling dress for these two members of the Venezuelan Olympic Fencing team, pictured with Pan-American stewardess Joy Seddon on arrival at London Airport en route to Helsinki. The fencers are Nelson Nieves Croes (left) and Gustavo Gutierrez.—Reuterphoto.

In International Lawn Tennis

Australia Will Be The Dominant Force For Many Years To Come

Says DENNIS HART

Australia will be the dominant force in international lawn tennis for many years to come. That is the overall conclusion to be drawn from the Wimbledon Championships.

Frank Sedgman proved himself the world's greatest grass-court player and was a worthy winner of the triple crown. He is only 24 and appears to be set for a long reign.

He had already proved himself the world's No. 1 Doubles player, but in Singles he had previously over-exploited his excellent net play by rushing to the net on indifferent drives. This made him vulnerable to accurately placed passing shots.

This year, however, he tightened up on his ground strokes, and became virtually impassable at the net.

In the final of the Men's Singles, even such an accurate shot-placer as Jaroslav Drobny could rarely pass him.

In the Doubles, Sedgman was greater than ever, especially in the men's where he had to play like a man and a half to carry his below-form partner, Ken McGregor, to victory.

GREATEST DISAPPOINTMENT

McGregor was the greatest disappointment of the whole tournament. He never struck top form. Paradoxically it was his saving and smashing, formerly his main points scorers, which let him down in ground

strokes, hitherto a weakness, he showed great improvement, especially on the backhand.

His lapse is doubtless temporary. He should recover form and with Sedgman continue to dominate the Men's Doubles in all the world's major tournaments. They have twice won the Wimbledon, American, Australian and French titles.

And when they do finally fall, Australia have a ready-made pair to take over from them, in those two brilliant 17-year-olds, Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall.

These lads created the sensation of the tournament when they knocked Gardner Mulloy and Dick Savitt out of the Men's Doubles.

Even at 17, they are already one of the finest combinations in the world. Hoad, with his tremendous service and powerful driving, is a perfect foil to Rosewall with his delicately-placed cross court shots.

These two are also good Singles players, and Jaroslav Drobny, after being given a tough fight by Hoad in their fourth round match, said "I would not like to be drawn against him in two years' time."

How do Australia maintain this supply of world-class tennis players? In the same way that they continually produce a cricket team to win the ashes; by not letting one possible potential champion slip through their fingers. If a youngster shows real promise, then everything is done to encourage him.

THEY MAKE SURE

Once a player does reach the top, the Australians make sure that he stays there. Those who played at Wimbledon were under the charge of a coach who had them doing road work every morning, following by rigorous court practice.

On the court they were split into groups and one player on one side of the net received a barrage of shots from three or four on the other side. The players thus gained both stamina and speed.

If other countries adopted similar methods they could end the Australian-American world tennis domination.

On view at Wimbledon were many good players who, with the right training could reach top-flight. E. Morea of Argentina is an example. He is a giant of a man, 6ft. 4in. tall and extremely well-built.

His tremendous service, which was easily the hardest of the tournament, and the high quality of his other strokes showed him to be a player of great potential. With a little more speed, and better tactical sense, he might well become a world beater.

U. Schmidt, and S. Stockenberg of Sweden, also are powerful players who with added speed would be in world class.

Maureen Connolly, who after being subjected to overwhelming

To Beat The Players

THE GENTLEMEN HAVE IN THEIR DAY ADOPTED VARIOUS SUBTERFUGES

By PETER DITTON

The most time-honoured of all representative cricket fixtures is the match between Gentlemen and Players. This year's match will be played at Lord's, commencing on July 23.

The first game in the series was played in 1806 and since then there have been 250 encounters between the amateurs and the paid ranks of which the Players have won 113 and the Gentlemen 65. There have been 71 drawn games and one tie at the Oval in 1883.

The original Lord's ground, which is now the site of Dorset Square, was the scene of the first game, and the Gentlemen with the assistance of two professionals "to balance the sides" won by an innings and 14 runs.

Since then 125 other games have been played at Lord's and the remainder at the Oval, Prince's, Scarborough, Hastings, Brighton, Folkestone and Canterbury.

FREQUENTLY NO MATCH

Despite their early success the Gentlemen were frequently no match for the Players in the first 50 or so years of the series, and various subterfuges were adopted to try and bring about something approaching equality.

The "giving" of one or two professionals was one policy. On another occasion nine Players met eleven Gentlemen, on two other occasions eleven Players met 17 Gentlemen and once the Gentlemen even had 18 batsmen on their side.

Twice the Players defended larger wickets than their opponents. In fairness to the Gentlemen it should be recorded here that in the game they batted 18 they won by 35 runs, although only four of their number reached double figures.

Outstanding in the annals of the Gentlemen v Players fixture are the names of W. G. Grace and J. E. Hobbs. Before the arrival of Grace in 1865 the Players had had things nearly all their own way, so much so that the Gentlemen had won only 15 matches.

But when W. G. Grace that large fearless figure with the full beard and cap that always appeared several streets too small for him took his place in the Gentlemen's side the Players met their master. From 1865 to 1883 they won only seven more matches.

NONE TO EQUAL HIM

No player has such a magnificent all-round record in representative games as W. G. for the Gentlemen. He made 6,008 runs at an average of 42.60, he took 271 wickets at an average of 16.72 and those large safe hands of his held 87 catches.

Grace played his last game in this series in 1900. During the course of the game he had his 38th birthday and by way of celebration he took 74 runs off the Player's bowling.

What Grace was to the Gentlemen so Hobbs became to the professionals. He never had the edge on the Grand Old Man as a bowler but as a batsman and fielder he was outstanding.

Hobbs had 79 innings for the Players, compared with the 151 that Grace had for the Gentlemen, and he put together 4,052 runs at an average of 54.75. He made 16 centuries, one more than W. G., and he held 20 catches.

It was unfortunate that these two great cricketers never came into opposition but Grace played his last game for the Gentlemen one year before Hobbs was first selected for the Players.

As the Gentlemen monopolised the batting in the early fixtures so the Players had the best bowlers and the professionals who assisted the Gents early in the 19th century were nearly always bowlers.

But with the advent of Hobbs the professionals began to hold their own in batting and fielding and retained their superiority in bowling.

NUMBERS DEPLETED

The amateurs continued to play excellent cricket but as their numbers became depleted through economic circumstances and the Players gained strength with the increase in county cricket so the paid ranks gained the upper-hand.

Right up until 1947 two or more Gentlemen v Players matches used to be played every year. But increasing demands from the counties and more Test matches made it impossible to field anything like full strength sides and the series of games at the Oval was abandoned after 1934.

From 1948 onwards only one match each year, at Lord's, has

been played. These games have maintained the long tradition handed down to them and have produced some of the best cricket of the summer.

Perhaps the most memorable in recent years was the 1949 game when E. P. Blyden for the Gentlemen hit 122 out of 131 in 110 minutes, mainly by straight driving which would have done credit to a Jessop.

The sides are well balanced for the match this month. Len Hutton will captain in the Players and his predecessor in the England team, Brown will again captain the Gentlemen.

This year the amateurs have the young South African Test fast bowler, McCarthy, in their ranks.

For the elder members at Lord's his speed will probably recall memories of such immortals as Kortright, Brearley and Douglas.

Certainly McCarthy will provide a startling contrast to G. H. Simpson-Hayward who opened the Gentlemen's attack in 1903, bowling under-arm!

(London Express Service)

Lawn Bowls League Tables

First Division										
Team	P	W	D	L	F	T	U	D	Pts	Sts
Recreio	11	11	0	0	781	526	253	—	50	34 1/2
ICC	11	7	0	4	677	625	52	—	34 1/2	34 1/2
CCC	10	8	0	2	566	566	0	—	32 1/2	32 1/2
KCC	10	5	0	5	535	549	60	—	23 1/2	23 1/2
KGCC	10	5	0	5	603	585	10	—	23 1/2	23 1/2
FC	10	4	0	6	485	528	10	—	18 1/2	18 1/2
PRC	11	4	0	7	606	722	—	110	17 1/2	17 1/2
KDC	10	3	0	7	480	550	—	70	10	10
HKFC	10	3	0	7	510	676	—	157	10	10

Second Division										
Team	P	W	D	L	F	T	U	D	Pts	Sts
Recreio	10	8	0	2	685	516	169	—	30 1/2	30 1/2
ICC	9	7	0	2	606	468	138	—	31 1/2	31 1/2
CCC	9	6	0	3	576	601	97	—	23 1/2	23 1/2
KCC	9	4	0	5	484	461	23	—	21 1/2	21 1/2
FC	9	4	0	5	531	517	14	—	10	10
HKCC	9	3	0	6	483	508	—	24	33 1/2	33 1/2
KGCC	11	2	0	9	408	708	—	271	43 1/2	43 1/2

Third Division										
Team	P	W	D	L	F	T	U	D	Pts	Sts
Recreio	12	9	0	3	781	638	145	—	41 1/2	41 1/2
CCC	12	9	0	3	703	681	97	—	41 1/2	41 1/2
KCC	12	8	0	4	678	672	60	—	39 1/2	39 1/2
HKFC	12	5	0	7	689	783	—	100	23 1/2	23 1/2
FC	10	5	0	5	623	629	—	112	10	10
PRC	11	2	0	9	540	651	—	133	13	13
KDC	11	2	0	9	507	725	—	138	13	13

Skips' Tables

First Division										
Team	P	W	D	L	F	T	U	D	Pts	Sts
J. A. Luz (Rec)	11	10	0	1	270	178	92	—	10	10
J. E. Noronha (Rec)	11	9	0	2	286	163	123	—	9	9
J. F. V. Ribeiro (Rec)	11	8	0	3	272	149	123	—	8	8
J. S. Landolt (CCC)	10	8	0	2	234	172	62	—	8	8
W. Hong Sling (KCC)	10	8	0	2	213	171	42	—	8	8
J. Brezny (KCC)	10	8	0	2	225	162	63	—	8	8
E. C. L. Acher (KCC)	10	6	0	4	200	183	17	—	6	6
A. K. Minu (ICC)	9	6	0	3	103	172	11	—	6	6

Second Division										
Team	P	W	D	L	F	T	U	D	Pts	Sts
C. A. Danenberg (Rec)	9	7	1	1	192	145	47	—	7 1/2	7 1/2
W. J. Howard (KCC)	9	7	0	2	198	150	48	—	7	7
J. A. Tibble (KCC)	10	6	1	3	234	178	56	—	6 1/2	6 1/2
L. S. Cowie (FC)	8	6	0	2	180	121	59	—	6	6
J. C. Remedios (Rec)	8	5	0	3	190	133	57	—	6	6
C. A. Coelho (FC)	8	4	1	3	158	164	1	—	5 1/2	5 1/2

Third Division										
Team	P	W	D	L	F	T	U	D	Pts	Sts
J. Chubb (KCC)	12	10	0	2	297	199	100	—	10	10
A. A. Remedios (Rec)	12	9	1	2	275	201	74	—	9 1/2	9 1/2
A. J. Coelho (KCC)	11	8	0	3	256	201	55	—	8	8
W. H. Cowie (Rec)	11	7	1	3	275	195	80	—	7 1/2	7 1/2
L. A. Rozario (Rec)	11	7	1	3	233	201	32	—	7 1/2	7 1/2
A. E. Elliott (KCC)	11	7	0	4	237	188	51	—	7	7
R. H. Lapley (KCC)	11	7	0	4	222	187	35	—	7	7

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



	Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"MEKONG"	July 21	July 22	Japan
"GRENABLE"	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	Europe
Homeward For			
"DIR HAKEM"	July 21	July 22	N. Africa & Europe
"MEKONG"	Aug. 21	Aug. 22	N. Africa & Europe
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	Aug. 18	Aug. 18	Marseilles via Manila

* For passenger and freight.

† Freight for Saigon, Alexandria, Tunis, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Rotterdam & all Mediterranean ports via Marseilles and West Africa by Transhipment. Madagascar by transhipment in Saigon or Djibouti.

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Sails July 28 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

"REBEVERETT"

Arrives Aug. 5 from Singapore.
Sails Aug. 6 for Japan.

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HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Turnover on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$408,870, with Electric, Tram and Cement most in demand. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS

HK Bank ... 1410 5 @ 1425

East Asia ... 141

INSURANCES

Canton ... 740

Underwriters ... 53

HK Fire ... 130

SHIPPING

And Nav. ... 1.55

DOCKS, ETC.

N. P. Wharf ... 5.05

Public ... 11.10 @ 12.10

Star Deck ... 1.35

Wharves ... 42 @ 1000 @ 42 1/2

LAND, ETC.

HK Hotel ... 4.50

HK Land (B) ... 4.50 @ 4.50

HK Land (C) ... 1.50

Utilities

Tram ... 10.00 1000 @ 12.00

Electric ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Tram ... 1000 @ 12.00

Japanese Visiting Singapore

Singapore, July 20.

Two Japanese businessmen have arrived in Singapore.

The first is Mr. Tesuya Inoue, who is making a business survey for the Tokyo firm of Tozai Kaisha. The second is Mr. F. Hayashi, Director of Malayan Industries in Tokyo, who flew in last night.

Mr. Inoue could not understand why Singapore is troubled by electricity black-outs when Japan could supply power plants, turbines and boilers.

He said Malaya's enforcement of a quota system for Japanese trade was hitting Japan, when the two countries could do well over 100 per cent more business without quotas.

Mr. Inoue said he has been offered bauxite mines and iron mines in Johore for purchase by their owners who are not working the mines.

BANKS TO OPEN

New York, July 20.

Several Japanese banks have been authorized by their Government to send representatives to New York and London, banking circles report.

The Bank of Tokyo, the Chiyoda Bank and the Bank of Osaka will have representatives in New York, and the Bank of Tokyo, Bank of Fukuoka and Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank will have representatives in London.

Associated Press.

AS FAR AWAY AS EVER

Sterling Area's Balance Of Payments

Britain May Be Forced To Cut Rearmarm Programme

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, July 20.

Mr Churchill's mid-week bombshell shatters any false hopes that may still be entertained that we are over the "hump" of the economic crisis and that from now on all will be fairly plain sailing.

Announcing a forthcoming two-day debate in the House of Commons—probably next week—on the economic situation, the Prime Minister said: "The House is going to be informed of the very serious measures which are being taken in all fields to enable us to pay our way and live on our earnings and exports."

During the debate "very grave and far-reaching matters, affecting every branch of our national life, both domestic and defensive, will have to be brought into a new survey and presentation of our present position."

There can be little doubt that the nation at large is still unaware of the peril of the position.

The large reduction in our gold losses during the second quarter was a definite step in the right direction but the objective—a balance of payments between the Sterling Area and the rest of the world, including at least a balance with the dollar area by the end of the year—is still as far away as ever.

Nor is there any real hope of an improvement sufficiently great to bring this objective within sight in the near future.

But that is not to say there has been any great deterioration in our position since the policies outlined in the Budget came into force four months ago.

The worst that can be said is that the decisive results that were expected of them; but the situation is certainly better than it was, even a short time ago.

The grave terms of Mr Churchill's announcement, therefore, surprised many people.

TAKING RISK

Stern measures are undoubtedly needed to put the national economy on a sound footing but is the Government prepared to risk the unpopularity that a further turn of the screw would entail?

Mr Churchill's choice of language implies that it is.

There are very few clues on which one can base a forecast of the type of measures the Government has in mind.

On one point, however, most urgent task at present is to bring our external account into balance, and Government action will therefore be directed towards this end.

We already have the Chancellor's statement that the balance of payments must come first in all our considerations, and an official Treasury publication has since asserted that the export drive must be given priority, "and nothing done which places it in jeopardy."

TWO ANGLES

The balance of payments problem can be considered from two angles. To achieve a balance in our visible trade we must either increase our exports or reduce our imports below the present restricted level.

It would be infinitely preferable, however, if we could eliminate the trade gap by the former method.

Import cuts have already been made and they have failed to achieve the desired result. Any further action in this direction might even impede the export programme by depriving it of essential materials and provoking retaliatory measures against our own exports in foreign countries.

Measures must, therefore, be taken to increase our exports without further reducing our imports. And the only way in which this can be done is by reducing our own domestic demands on the exporting industries.

In considering what measures can be taken to switch resources to the export programme, one obvious factor comes to mind. The rearmament programme is absorbing a great deal of engineering capacity that could be utilized in the export drive. If then, as the Chancellor has said, the balance of payments must come first, will the Government cut down the defence programme and switch the resources thus freed to export production?

DEFENCE CUTS?

Mr Churchill refused to be pressed by Opposition members to answer this question but it is generally assumed that "week-end" that the Government has the rearmament programme under review.

Any attempt to cut down the defence programme, however, much this may benefit the balance of payments, until all other possibilities have been exhausted, would meet stiff opposition from some quarters in this country and abroad.

"The Economist," for example, admits that politically this would be the most popular thing to do and finds "disturbing indications" in Mr Churchill's intention.

"It is true that solvency must be put first," it says, "but security ought to come a very close second."

If the defence programme is to remain more or less inviolate and investment in industrial development is considered as low as it can safely be, what other means has the Government of switching resources to the export drive?

There are two possibilities.

THE HOME CONSUMPTION OF durable consumer goods can be cut or the Government can reduce the rate of investment in its own housing programme.

Either measure would be extremely unpopular. But the facts remain.

Mr Butler assumed in his Budget that our foreign payments could be balanced without cuts in home consumption and this has not so far proved to be the case.

So far as housing is concerned, the Government's programme of 300,000 houses a year is consuming vital materials—including imported materials—that could be used in other industries to expand exports.

Another factor militating against the export drive is the tendency for our costs to go on rising. Wage demands are being pressed that would involve a steep rise in our export prices.

The Minister of Labour, Sir Walter Monckton, last week-end took the unprecedented step of referring back to 12 Wage Councils, wage awards made by them to 1,500,000 workers in the distributive trades.

This may be an indication of at least one of the "very serious measures" the Government has in mind for dealing with the economic situation.

STOCK EXCHANGE

The recovery in the Stock Exchange that has been going on for three weeks received a sharp setback on Thursday following Mr Churchill's warning that serious measures would be taken to deal with the balance of payments problem.

Both gilt-edged and industrial share prices came back sharply from the levels ruling on Wednesday.

The foreign bond market was almost alone in escaping the depressing effect of the Prime Minister's statement.

Recovery in the gilt-edged market had been brought about mainly by small investment buying but this was choked off on Thursday and prices began to decline.

Industrial share prices moved in sympathy with Government securities.

In the commodity markets a more optimistic view of the outcome of the Korean peace talks resulted in copper and rubber shares being neglected.

Kaffirs finished the week quietly, with prices mostly lower where changed.

Minor Changes In Cotton

New York, July 20.

Cotton futures backed and filled nervously last week and ended the period with minor net changes.

At Friday's close, the list ruled 9 higher to 7 lower or 20 cents a bale higher to 35 cents a bale lower.

The final evening up in spot July delivery dominated the trading in the first two days of the week. Spot month dropped to 89.67 cents, the lowest level since June 25, but subsequently found a base and went off the board.

It brought a spurt of covering and investment buying.

The crop picture brightened considerably with widespread rains in various sections of the belt.

United Press.

Butter Becoming A Luxury

London.

Butter is rapidly becoming a luxury food. Supplies are dwindling and costs of production are rising.

It takes approximately two and a half gallons of milk to make a pound of butter, so that butter production becomes profitable only when supplies of milk are well in excess of demand in the liquid milk market, and the demand for liquid milk has risen in practically all the major consuming countries.

These facts were emphasised by the Minister of Food some little while ago, and they form the background of the speech made by Sir Geoffrey Heyworth, chairman of Unilever, at the British company's annual general meeting.

Sir Geoffrey showed that there was a direct relation between the consumption of edible fats and the standard of living.

Countries with a higher national income per head of population also enjoy a higher consumption of edible fats.

It is here that margarine has played an important role in the past and may become even more important in the future.

Butter still has a distinctive flavour which a large proportion of the population prefers—though the best quality margarine (which few remember in this country) runs it close.

The real choice between margarine and butter depends on relative prices.

As agricultural wages have risen sharply so, too, have costs of milk production. But margarine is made from vegetable oils and while oil and although during the Korean boom the prices of those oils rose sharply together with other commodity prices, in the past twelve months they have fallen and show signs of falling still further.

Thus the difference between the unsubsidised prices of butter and margarine in Britain is likely to increase rather than decline, and when this comes about the Ministry of Food might well throw aside its caution and abolish the ration of both.

MALAYA MINE REOPENING

Singapore, July 20.

An American mining company today announced plans to reopen an iron mine in North-eastern Malaya to ship iron ore to Japan.

Mr E. J. Boyle of Washington, D. C., President of Metal Exports Incorporated, said his company plans to ship 800,000 tons of iron ore annually, beginning next Spring.

Metal Exports recently bought the 1,000-acre Temungan iron ore mine in Kelantan State, which has been closed since the early days of the Pacific War.

Associated Press.

Rubber Futures In Spore

Singapore, July 19.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb. 28.00-28.05

Number 2 rubber, per lb. 27.50-27.55

Number 3 rubber, per lb. 27.00-27.05

Number 4 rubber, per lb. 26.50-26.55

Number 5 rubber, per lb. 26.00-26.05

Number 6 rubber, per lb. 25.50-25.55

Number 7 rubber, per lb. 25.00-25.05

Number 8 rubber, per lb. 24.50-24.55

Number 9 rubber, per lb. 24.00-24.05

Number 10 rubber, per lb. 23.50-23.55

Number 11 rubber, per lb. 23.00-23.05

Number 12 rubber, per lb. 22.50-22.55

Number 13 rubber, per lb. 22.00-22.05

Number 14 rubber, per lb. 21.50-21.55

Number 15 rubber, per lb. 21.00-21.05

Number 16 rubber, per lb. 20.50-20.55

Number 17 rubber, per lb. 20.00-20.05

Number 18 rubber, per lb. 19.50-19.55

Number 19 rubber, per lb. 19.00-19.05

Number 20 rubber, per lb. 18.50-18.55

Number 21 rubber, per lb. 18.00-18.05

Number 22 rubber, per lb. 17.50-17.55

Number 23 rubber, per lb. 17.00-17.05

Number 24 rubber, per lb. 16.50-16.55

Number 25 rubber, per lb. 16.00-16.05

Number 26 rubber, per lb. 15.50-15.55

Number 27 rubber, per lb. 15.00-15.05

Number 28 rubber, per lb. 14.50-14.55

Number 29 rubber, per lb. 14.00-14.05

Number 30 rubber, per lb. 13.50-13.55

Number 31 rubber, per lb. 13.00-13.05

Number 32 rubber, per lb. 12.50-12.55

Number 33 rubber, per lb. 12.00-12.05

Number 34 rubber, per lb. 11.50-11.55

Number 35 rubber, per lb. 11.00-11.05

Number 36 rubber, per lb. 10.50-10.55

Number 37 rubber, per lb. 10.00-10.05

Number 38 rubber, per lb. 9.50-9.55

Number 39 rubber, per lb. 9.00-9.05

Number 40 rubber, per lb. 8.50-8.55

Number 41 rubber, per lb. 8.00-8.05

Number 42 rubber, per lb. 7.50-7.55

Number 43 rubber, per lb. 7.00-7.05

Number 44 rubber, per lb. 6.50-6.55

Number 45 rubber, per lb. 6.00-6.05

Number 46 rubber, per lb. 5.50-5.55

Number 47 rubber, per lb. 5.00-5.05

Number 48 rubber, per lb. 4.50-4.55

Number 49 rubber, per lb. 4.00-4.05

Number 50 rubber, per lb. 3.50-3.55

Number 51 rubber, per lb. 3.00-3.05

Number 52 rubber, per lb. 2.50-2.55

Number 53 rubber, per lb. 2.00-2.05

Number 54 rubber, per lb. 1.50-1.55

Number 55 rubber, per lb. 1.00-1.05

Number 56 rubber, per lb. 0.50-0.55

Number 57 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

Number 58 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

Number 59 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

Number 60 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

Number 61 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

Number 62 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

Number 63 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

Number 64 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

Number 65 rubber, per lb. 0.00-0.05

